# Lonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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# Ecclesiastical Affairs.

# NOT QUITE UP TO THE MARK.

SIE ROUNDELL PALMER is so good a man that one cannot see him exclude himself from the ranks of Liberalism without greater pain than one cares to express. As a lawyer, he is probably second to no man at the bar; and, looking at his professional status, and his known intimacy with Mr. Gladstone, general opinion has assigned to him the post of Lord Chancellor in the next administration. He ought to be, and doubtless will be, a man of foremost position and influence under the new order of things to be initiated by the first Householders' Parliament. Any difference, therefore, between him and the Liberal leader, especially on the principal question of the day, must be reckoned as a misfortune. And we deeply regret to say that Sir Roundell Palmer is "not quite up to the mark." Of course, we could not fail to observe that his name was "conspicuous by its absence" from all the division lists of the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions and Suspensory Bill. We tried to get over the awkward fact by attributing it to his delicacy of feeling towards his social and political connections. We indulged the hope that, at the approaching general election, he would break through the trammels by which, until then, he may have felt himself bound. We are sorry to be obliged to abandon that hope. Roundell Palmer has issued his address to his constituents, and we are grieved to learn from the tenour of it that his difference from the course adopted by the Liberal party in relation to the Irish Church is one of conviction rather than of feeling. It is not a broad difference. It seems at first sight to be extremely narrow. But it carries with it consequences which appear to us to be fatal to Mr. Gladstone's policy of conciliation, and, should the right hon. and learned gentleman's views remain unchanged, we apprehend that he can neither with pleasure to himself, nor without damage to a Gladstone Ministry, occupy the high office for which, in other respects, he is so eminently qualified.

In the address which he has just issued to the electors of Richmond, Sir Roundell Palmer says, "Feeling the magnitude of all questions connected with the relations of Church and State, I have been unwilling to commit myself to any general declaration of policy without having before me some practical measure, in a definite form. I yield to no man in per-

sonal and political attachment to Mr. Gladstone. I am anxiously desirous to see the causes of popular discontent in Ireland removed or mitigated, and my wish would be to support, as far as possible, any measures by which that object may be likely to be attained, even though they should involve changes of importance affecting the political connection between the Church in Ireland and the State, or the appropriation of Church revenues to purposes of general utility in parts of Ireland where, from local circumstances, it may be apparent that they are disproportionate to the wants of any resident Protestant population deriving benefit from them. But acquiescing as I do in what appears to be the almost unanimous opinion of the country against any public endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, I consider that the provision now made for the Established Church ought to be allowed to remain in those parishes and places where its endowments are not disproportionate to the wants of a resident Protestant population." The approximation to Mr. Gladstone's proposals is so close in regard to the principles involved, that one can hardly follow out the process of thought by which so great a difference of policy is adhered to. Sir R. Palmer concedes disestablishment—he concedes disendowment-he concedes secularisation of ecclesiastical property-but then he makes the dominant rule of government in Ireland to be a regard to the wants of the resident Protestant population. He throws overboard religious equality, for he will not endow Roman Catholics, nor wholly disendow Protestants—and he retains the symbol of State favouritism in precisely those districts wherein, for purposes of religion, it is least required. Let us look at the position he has assumed a little more particularly, and we are much mistaken if the confession extorted from us will not be equivalent to the old adage, "A miss is as good as a mile."

We need not assail Sir Roundell's position from our own point of view. We are quite ready to take into account that what we regard as very undesirable for Irish Protestant congregations the right hon. gentleman's training has taught him to consider as highly conducive to their religious well-being. Even if we were to admit that State endowments would neither foster a dependent and inactive spirit in those for whom they were provided, nor expose the faith which they are meant to uphold to serious moral disadvantage, we should still be astonished at the practical conclusions at which so acute a mind as that of Sir R. Palmer has arrived. The policy of Mr. Gladstone is nothing unless it can commend itself to the Irish people as a policy of justice. The one essential element of it, and that by which he seeks to conciliate an alienated majority, is that it aims at putting Protestants and Catholics upon precisely the same footing in respect of their ecclesiastical institutions. Unless it gets rid of every vestige of State favouritism, it might as well have not been proposed. The bane of Ireland is, and has been, that one rule has been applied to Protestants and another to Roman Catholics. The sting of the evil lies in the difference, and scarcely at all in its more or less. To lessen the form of the injustice whilst preserving the substance of it, would be more irritating than to let it alone altogether. It would still be an Imperial assertion of the superiority of that faith which

Ireland as a nation repudiates. It would still be a declaration that Parliament will deal with Protestants, if not more wisely, at least more indulgently than with Roman Catholics. It would be open to nearly all the objections which Mr. Gladstone so triumphantly urged the other day at St. Helens, against the policy of the Disraeli Government. Justice will not admit of degrees. It must be complete, or it is not justice. It should also, when adopted as a basis of policy, and as an inducement to union, be visibly complete. Sir Roundell Palmer's proposition would resemble the dead fly in the ointment of the apothecary—it would spoil with its bad odour that which would otherwise diffuse throughout the sister isle a sweet fragrance. And all for what? To help a few Protestant congregations in places where they ought to be strong enough to help them-

But there is another insuperable objection to this proposal. If adopted it would be the germinal principle of new embarrassments to the State. The extraction of a decayed and tormenting tooth is, no doubt, a painful process requiring a courageous effort of resolution to consent to-but the terrible wrench by which it has to be got rid of ought at least to make us very careful that we do not leave a stump of it behind. What would be thought of a dentist who professionally advised his patient to retain a stump, and so retain the cause of his worry? Does not Sir Roundell Palmer see that so long as a State endowment is legally preserved for the supposed benefit of Protestants, Roman Catholics will have a fair claim for something in the shape of an equivalent. Of course, they will consider themselves entitled to a set-off, and will be likely enough to agitate until they get it. Who could fairly blame them, under such circumstances, for so doing? The late Attorney-General's policy would invite it. If he had acquiesced in giving some endowment to Roman Catholics to balance those left with Protestants, we could have understood his proposition, although we should have dissented from it. But to refuse beforehand to the Catholics what he asks for the Protestants, what is it but to perpetuate the inequality which Mr. Gladstone seeks to bring to an end, and to deposit a nest-egg for new discordances?

We cannot adequately express the concern we feel lest this timid compromise of the right hon. gentleman should get a wider support than it deserves. We have too much confidence in the statesmanship of Mr. Gladstone to suppose that he will listen to it for a moment. It indicates a want of ability to grasp the trunk of the question to be settled, which we should have been loath to ascribe to Sir Roundell Palmer, but which his address compels us most regretfully to recognise. It is nothing less than a national calamity that so good a man, and in some respects so great, should be so utterly blind to the political necessities of the occasion. Disestablishment, disendowment, secularisation, however much they may fall in with our ideas, are not ends which far-seeing statesmanship will aim at in reference to the anomalous condition of Ireland, save as they most fitly embody the sentiment of impartiality and justice. And here we have a man who, as an equity lawyer ought to assign the first place to justice, and to rely upon it most unhesitatingly, stepping before the public in the most deliberate and solemn manner, to assure it that he is ready to

yield up everything to the exigency of the situation, except the one thing which it imperatively demands. He wishes "to see the causes of popular discontent in Ireland removed." He does not deny that Mr. Gladstone's policy is adapted to remove them. But he eannot consent to treat Protestants as though they were Catholics, nor Catholics as though they were Protestants, A shred of favouritism must remain. A little relic of exclusiveness must be preserved. A seed of future contention must escape when the parent stem is hewn down. For what, we ask. Not for righteousness' sake. Not because the ascendant minority in Ireland have any claim upon the special indulgence of Parliament-not even with a view to secure success-but, we suppose, to save from total wreck an unsound principle. It is lamentable. It is even worse for what it betokens than for what it is. Happily, it has come too late to divert the current of affairs. The people of England have set their hearts upon doing justice to the people of Ireland. They are in no humour to be turned saide by any man's crotchets. Not even Sir Roundell Palmer, weighty as his authority may be in his professional sphere, will dissuade them from settling the Irish difficulty on the principle of justice to all parties, quite irrespectively of the Church to which they may profess their attachment; and the instincts of the people of England will in this case overbear all individual prepossessions. Mr. Gladstone has caught, as well as evoked, the spirit of the times, and those who cannot keep pace with him will inevitably be left behind.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE "Cheshunt Correspondence," as it has begun to be called, will probably end with the note from Dean Alford in the Guardian of last week. The Dean's last thoughts upon the relation which should exist between Churchmen and Dissenters are even better than his first. He explains that the object he has had in view has been to promote, by Churchmen, a frank recognition of the Christian bodies around them, without any compromise of doctrine, and with no ulterior views. He adds, in wise, and towards the close of his letter, in prophetic words—

As to the former, compromise of doctrine, I claim to be, as to every Church doctrine, unchanged by "fraternisation" with those who differ from us. And they on their part stand on the same ground. On the firm maintenance of this principle, all true recognition and union depend. Whether they omit in their worship an article of the Creed, is no matter of mine. They love and serve the Lord Jesus Christ; they are my brethren; I believe the time is come when I am bound to show that I regard them as such.

And as to the latter point, the abandonment of ulterior views respecting them, I have no hesitation in saying that, as I do not expect, so neither do I wish for, any re-absorption of Nonconformists into the Church of England. I believe it would be the worst thing possible, both for curselves and for them. We are to be "not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is." And to my mind, His will has been unmistakeably manifested in the free expansion of the Christian conscience as now found among us. It is our duty not to fight against His providence; not to attempt to work our way back to a uniformity which has utterly gone by; but to surrender our miserable jealousies; to accept, bravely and frankly, the state of things in which God has placed us; to walk, in the kingdom of God, and to the house of God, and in society before the world, hand in hand with our Noncomformist brethren.

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Thus only shall we of the Church of England be making safe and wise preparation for the day which must soon come upon her. We may, if we please, lower ourselves, by exclusiveness and uncharitableness, so as to become in that day a mere sect among sects; but we may also, and I hope we shall, so lift in our esteem our Christian brethren around us, as to find ourselves, when deprived of the aid of the State, a Church among Churches.

The Dean thus expresses his conviction that events are preparing the way for a separation of the Church from the State, and that such a separation must " soon come."

The Wesleyan Conference holds on its successful way. The most noticeable feature, to us, in the last week's proceedings, has been the report on home missionary work. It is stated that there is a strong desire to send as many home missionaries to the rural districts as possible, in order to counteract "the Romanising teaching to which some Episcopalian churches are now perverted." This statement brings into increased light the well-known fact that the greatest and most successful rivals of the Episcopalian Church, considered as a sect, are the Wesleyan Methodists. They detach persons more quickly from the parish churches in the country, and especially in

the villages, than the members of any other body. One reason of their superior success in this direction is to be found in the fact that they always appear with professions of great friendliness to the Church as such. People join them with the notion that they are only one degree, at least, removed from the Establishment. But when they have ones joined they find that the way back to the Church they have left is as long as it is from any denomination. The present Conference will probably be marked, by the historian, for the increased alienation from the Established Church which the proceedings have indicated. Not merely has there been shown an avowed and an increased desire to withstand the "heresies" of that Church, but the address of the President has, once for all, it may be assumed, closed the question as to the ultimate return of John Wesley's followers to the body from which they are separated. The Wesleyans have now gone through the very history which the old Presbyterians and Independents once went through. There was a time when conciliation might have won them back; it was lost, and lost never again to return. This comes of being, or assuming to be, superior to "the sects," or rather of the spirit which engenders such an assumption.

We had hoped-everybody had hoped-that the Natal controversy was closed, but an ominous announcement in some of the daily papers gives warning that it will once more be reopened. This announcement is to the extraordinary effect that the Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a memorial to her Majesty requesting permission to consecrate Mr. Macrorie as bishop of a see which, although it will not bear the title of Natal, will be conterminous with Dr. Colenso's diocese. We decline to accept this statement as authentic until we see some official proof of its accuracy. The Supreme Court of the kingdom has pronounced Dr. Colenso to be entitled, by virtue of her Majesty's patent, to exercise the office and receive the rewards of a bishop in her Majesty's colonial dominions. Is it possible that her Majesty's advisers will fly in the face of the law of the realm by sanctioning the appointment of another person to perform the duties which have already been assigned to Dr. Colenso? What becomes of law, and what will become of the Church? Are we to have the scenes of Alexandria and Avignon repeated? Is bishop to excommunicate bishop ? and are the partisans of the two prelates to fight for physical supremacy? Is Pope once more to excommunicate Pope? The Record hears, in prospect of the new Royal mandamus, "the knell of departing Church Establishments." We should not care if we heard only this; but we hear something much worse. Pray, what will South African heathens think of the Christianity that takes such a distorted shape as this? Perhaps, however, they will be told that these things happen only amongst State-established Episcopalians.

Mr. Gladstone's resolutions are-or rather, were when the last mail left-being discussed by our Australian children, who, as may be supposed, were decidedly in their favour. The Sydney correspondent of the Times remarks upon them as follows :-

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We consider that as respects religious equality and national education we have been able to throw timely light upon questions which you have yet to solve, but which you have to solve amid all the perplexities of vested rights. Those who have been used to depend upon State aid for the maintenance of their Church have experienced little difficulty in raising the requisite funds when this aid was withheld. Subscription lists and collections have yielded to the majority of the clergymen who have been cast upon them a larger income than they would have received under the old system. In nearly every church, I believe, there is a collection once during the Sunday for the maintenance of worship, and the spirit of giving grows as the people cultivate it. The State undertakes to pay all clergymen who were in possession of livings when the Church was disestablished, so that many communities are yet relieved of providing for their spiritual teachers. If there are not already some cases of hardship there assuredly will be, as the aged die off from their ministry in parishes where population is sparse; but great changes such as this cannot be brought about without discomfort to a great many. It is considered, however, that when the State discontinues to pay the people will make a greater effort, and clergymen will be chosen for their special adaptation for the work, which has not always been the case in this colony, any more than in England or Ireland. case in this colony, any more than in England or Ire-

If the colonies could be polled upon such a question, as they might be if we had a real Imperial Legislature, nobody can doubt which way their decision would be given.

# DEAN ALFORD AND NONCONFORMISTS.

The following interesting letter appeared in the Guardian of last Wednesday:—

Sir,—I have said nothing during the "Cheshunt correspondence," because happily it has been conducted in so kindly and Christian a manner that the best thing I could do was to let it work the good which I have no

doubt it has been working.

My only reason for troubling you now is that there seems to be some little misapprehension respecting my

"platform" of action, which, if suffered to continue, might hinder the object I have in view.

That object is the frank recognition of the Christian bodies around us as Churches of Christ, without any compromise of doctrine, and with no ulterior views. As to the former compromise of doctrine, I claim to be, as to every Church doctrine, unchanged by "fraternisation" with those who differ from us. And they on their part stand on the same ground. On the firm maintenance of this principle all true recognition and union depend. Whether they omit in their worship an article of the Creed is no matter of mine. They love and save the LordiJesus Christ; they are my brethren; I believe the time is some when I am bound to show that I regard them as such.

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HENRY ALFORD.

Deanery, Canterbury.

#### MR. BAXTER, M.P., ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

In the course of an address to his constituents at Arbroath last week, Mr. Baxter spoke as follows:-

The whole civilised world points to Ireland as a scandal to our legislation, and a reproach to our good name. The last remnant of that unhappy policy which alien-ated the sister island from us exists in a Church disliked by the people and regarded as a badge of servitude—a Church whose adherents really number only half a million, but endowed out of national funds, and exalted above the creed of the great bulk of the population. Its existence in connection with the State embitters all relations in Ireland, and fixes a great gulf between land-lord and tenant, which it is our object to remove. To lord and tenant, which it is our object to remove. To heap up arguments against an institution so monstrous would be to insult your understandings; no one in Parliament during the late discussions ventured to defend it on its merits, and I rejoice in the belief that its disestablishment and disendowment are as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun. Twenty-five years ago Lord Macaulay used these remarkable words:—" What Lord Macaulay used these remarkable words:—"What foreign writer on British affairs ever mentions the Irish Church without expressing his amazement that such an institution should be suffered to exist among civilised men?" Now, however, its hour has come. Both Lord Derby and the Lord Chancellor, in the debate in the House of Lords, admitted that the verdict of the constituencies at the coming election must be accepted; and I learn with pleasure that at the Church Congress, which is to assemble in the autumn in Dublin, one of the special subjects of discussion will be "The constitution and working of the American Episcopal Church." This looks as if the adherents of the Irish Establishment had made up their minds that the endowments must go. had made up their minds that the endowments must go. As to Protestantism being injured by this great of justice, let me quote a sentence or two from the speech of an American clergyman—the Rev. Dr. Fowler—at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He had visited the House of Commons during a debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, and he said: "Amongst the objections to the measure before the House was one substantially to this effect, that on the removal of exterior help Protestantial mounts he overwhelmed by Romanism. effect, that on the removal of exterior help Protestantism must be overwhelmed by Romanism. I must confess that all the Protestantism and all the religion within me revolted at that thought. The cry of my soul was 'No, never!'" I do not, of course, take it upon myself to say whether the external help of the Church is essential or desirable to it or not, nor will I take it upon myself to say that if that help be withdrawn Protestantism may not be exposed to increased attacks, but this I do say, that if the help of the State be withdrawn, there will be power enough in Protestant withdrawn, there will be power enough in Protestant truth at any time or anywhere to conquer Romanism. And I am sure I cannot mistake the sentiment of any true And I am sure I cannot mistake the sentiment of any true Briton, as I know I do not mistake the sentiment of any true American, when I say, 'An open field, a fair fight, and God help the right.' The Presbyterians of Ulster, likewise, whom one of their own clergymen has described as 'the most beggarly denomination in Christendom,' are beginning to change their opinion about the value of their wretched Regium Donum, thanks to the efforts of liberal and enlightened men among them, like my friend Dr. M'Cosh, formerly of Brechin, whom America has honoured by conferring upon him whom America has honoured by conferring upon him the Presidentship of Princeton University. With the Regium Donum, we shall also get quit of the Maynooth grant, and then we shall have in Ireland a fair field and no favour, with that improved feeling which always and no lavour, with that improved feeling which always attends religious equality. But, gentlemen, do not mistake me; although our triumph is certain, we shall have a stiff battle to fight, and we must allow nothing to divert us from the grand object of the campaign. Ministries may fall, Parliaments may be dissolved before the end comes; but that minority Church must be disestablished previous to the Liberal party allowing any other question to absorb its strength. In order to any other question to absorb its strength. In order to complete the work, too, we have to provide that Trinity College in Dublin be rendered unsectarian and national. At present it is a Protestant Episcopal institution; but our endeavour ought to be to open it to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of religious belief. In that event we should have no occasion for a Roman Catholic university. I am altogether opposed to granting charters to denominational institutions of any kind. All secular colleges should be free to all, and all tests abolished; leaving the various Churches to look after the faith of their own people. In America it is so; in our own colonies it is so; and we should get quit of a world of trouble if the Parliament of Britain would thus cut the Gordian knot. I hope some of us may live to see the day when ecclesiastical affairs will no more be discussed in the House of Commons than they are in the Congress of the United States. Religious, belief is a matter with which Parliaments have get nothing to do further than to base their legislation on those grand principles of wisdom and justice which are codified in the Bible and eashrined in that Christianity which requires no help or favour from the governments of earth. It often makes me sad to listen to a sectarian codified in the Bible and enshrined in that Christianity which requires no help or favour from the governments of earth. It often makes me sad to listen to a sectarian wrangle in the House—to hear Protestants taunting Catholics, and Churchmen sneering at Dissenters, as if we were sent there to battle about creeds and learn our catechism. Such controversies add nothing to the dignity of statesmanship or the credit of religion, and happy will be that day when our children can read of them with wonder as melancholy memories of the past.

#### THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Protestant energies, if slow to take fire, are formidable when thoroughly kindled, and the chief regret we feel in contemplating the course now being adopted by men sincerely attached to the religion of their country is that they are not under better government. On the 17th of this month (as we learn their country is that they are not under better government. On the 17th of this month (as we learn by handbills that have been industriously circulated, and were yesterday distributed at the doors of several of the London churches) a meeting is appointed at the Crystal Palace, to be called the Great United Demonstration "in support of the Established Church in Ireland, and our other national Protestant institutions," to consider the question, "Are we still to have a Protestant Constitution?" We trust that some one at the meeting will make it his business to assure the a Protestant Constitution?" We trust that some one at the meeting will make it his business to assure the audience we have it in very safe keeping; but the propaganda would seem more anxious for the collection of numbers than of temperate calming voices. Hearers are wanted; the speakers are ready. The circular of the committee appointed to direct this monster gathering assures the ladies that they may "materially promote the demonstration by extending monster gathering assures the ladies that they may "materially promote the demonstration by extending the circulation of tickets"; and the efforts of these fair agents will, we should suppose, "materially promote" the required character of the meeting. But why is it held, and what is it that can be expressed to a vast congregation at the Crystal Palace with peculiar emphasis and effect? The answer is that it is for electioneering purposes, and that the offer of tickets to enter the Palace and travel there and back from London and the intermediate stations at the trifling cost of one the intermediate stations at the trifling cost of one shilling and sixpence (tickets for members and friends of Protestant and constitutional associations sixpence less) is a very good means of attracting a very considerable assemblage on a Monday in August. It is an ingenious method, though not original, to awe the aggressive Liberal-Radical mind with an imposing aggressive Liberal-Radical mind with an imposing array of the defensive forces, and an exhibition of their idea of spending a holiday in a place of general amusement. Whether it be a stone or a snowball that Mr. Disraeli has set rolling down the hill, we shall see it take extravagant and astounding leaps on its way to the bottom, of which the Monday's meeting is probably but an indication. The postulate of the National Protestant Institute declares that the struggle is between Protestantism and Popery: it is not a matter of statesmanship and Popery; it is not a matter of statesmanship and legislation. A Papistical organ is quoted; the deduction is made from its views of the situation "that Romanism and Mr. Gladstone have God on "that Romanism and Mr. Gladstone have God on their side; Protestantism, Conservatism, and Mr. Disraeli, Satan!" And, as if this were an argument against the Liberal scheme for doing some justice to the Irish people, the circular of the institute adds, "comment would be superfluous." A majority in the House of Commons, it says, is not decisive, the "battle" is to be fought with confidence at the hustings, and, failing victory there, will be renewed by the pitting of the Lords to fight the Commons. Zealous Protestants might be more patriotic without forfaiting their tants might be more patriotic without forfeiting their zeal for a cause that we have all at heart. They follow too significantly the Roman Catholic example in putting the interests of the Church above those ing for a perilous dissension between the two Houses of Parliament. The English Constitution has never of Parliament. The English Constitution has never yet been thought to be opposed to the Protestants, but they treat it as an enemy. We live and rule by majorities; they pronounce war upon majorities. "To the despotism of a majority the Protestants of England are not likely to submit." The language might be used by others. "To the despotism of a majority the Fenians of Ireland are not likely to submit." And the retort of demagogues upon prosubmit." And the retort of demagogues upon pro-clamations of the kind has a remarkable savour of truth:—"You, when your interests are at stake, begin to talk the same tongue as we." Civil and religious liberty, the stability of civil and religious institutions, are indissolubly bound in union; and so long as a majority rules they flourish together, and no longer. The majority in this country is not sustained by an army, by a gendarmerie, by press laws, by a prohibition of the rights of free citizens. The minority may usurp its place by employing corresponding means for swelling its ranks. If the National Protestant Institute is correct in stating that "the allied enemies of the Irish Church" are composed of "all Romanists, all Jews, all Quakers, all Radicals, all Republicans in the House of Commons; the party of mob violence, the Fenian sympathisers, the Sunday Desecration Leaguers, the Liberation Society, the Rationalists (Messrs. Maurice, Jowett, Kings-ley, &c.), the so-called Evangelicals (Lord Ebury, the

#### SERMONS.

This ever-fruitful topic is once more up, and correspondents of the Times are busy discussing the causes of the failure of the pulpit, and of the inability of preachers to arrest the attention of their hearers. The length and quality of discourses are both objected to. "A Rural Dean" makes a very sensible but somewhat heterodox suggestion, that before the sermon a pause should be allowed for those of the congregation to walk out who like. Doubtless this clergyman is a popular preacher, or he would not run the risk of addressing only the choristers or the parish clerk. "A Wayfarer" complains of the many "lastlya," "finallys," and "in conclusions" by which a credulous congregation is beguiled. Many more complaints will be made against the sermon. It is very aggravating to have a preacher This ever-fruitful topic is once more up, and cor-Many more complaints will be made against the sermon. It is very aggravating to have a preacher challenging you to dispute his statements when you know that if you spoke summary ejectment would follow. A bishop once asked a lord chancellor to go and hear him preach. "No," replied the lawyer, with an oath, "I hear enough of you in the House of Lords, where I can answer you." One of our contemporaries, in referring to this subject, says:—
"Be it noticed, as a general rule, that the worse the sermon the greater the length. Sometimes the torture is unbearable. It is aggravating in the extreme to hear a string of illogical, ungrammatical platitudes, for which, as a schoolboy, you know you would have been flogged had you penned such an would have been flogged had you penned such an essay. Some few enthusiasts have an insatiable appetite for discourses of all kinds, but the taste is by no means general."

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"S. G. O.," amongst others, has entered the lists, but he takes his own particular ground. He asserts that "the pulpit has failed of much it ought to have done, and is becoming daily more weak for good, because it has deliberately betrayed the cause for which alone it should be, as a rule, ever occupied. Preachers, to avoid what they know they ought to say but dare not say, wander away in their discourses from plainly speaking plain truths to everything and anything their ingenuity can extract from Scripture which may chance to can extract from Scripture which may chance to attract, but is not likely to offend." Clergymen preach to please the "Upper Ten," and dare not be faithful. "S. G. O." concludes by saying:—

preach to please the "Upper Ten," and dare not be faithful. "S. G. O." concludes by saying:—

Take a country parish, with the usual proportion of great house, farmhouse, servant, and labourer element. You are expected to work at those poor poor; to preach down drunkenness, poaching—stealing of all kinds; and in the afternoons to speak plainly about the marriage vow and its frequent breach. You know full well that these poor poor havelbeen starved on low wages, that they are dependent on the poor-rate for every interruption to their normal starving state; you know they are so housed that all ordinary rule for the protection of modesty is a farce; that drunkenness to them is a dearly-bought forgetfulness, for a time, of the wretched monotony of a struggling life, and becoming a habit is their ruin. You know that their condition can truly be traced to the door of some of the other classes to whom you have to preach—that they, owners and occupiers, do reap the benefit of keeping these poor as they are. Now, dare one clergyman in a hundred—could he get a bishop to do it for him?—preach Bible truth as plainly about the duty of employer and landowner to their poor as they expect him to preach to the poor the virtues which Heaven demand from them, and which will make them better earthly servants? If your great man or any of the lesser great ones should live a profligate life, should he be a known drunkard, would it be justifiable, even in your bishop's eye, if you preached at his vices as he expects you to attack those of the poor?

I will trouble you with no more for the present, only adding my conviction that if a Church which has

of the poor?

I will trouble you with no more for the present, only adding my conviction that if a Church which has failed of its purpose should be disestablished I think my Church in danger. Certainly I cannot see that we have made the wealtby and noble much better, and these tell us our poor are very bad. I cannot admit, however, that it is all our fault. I should like to see one year's honest pulpit campaign against high-class vice. I should then be less ashamed of the order to which I belong, the profession I have not yet sltogether quitted. quitted.

Apropos of the whole subject, the following remarks which occur in Dean Ramsay's "Pulpit Table Talk" (Cassell and Co.), are worthy of quotation:—"It seems to me pulpit eloquence, properly so called—I mean the power of exciting the passions, convincing the judgment, or warming the imagination—can only be effected where some appeal is made to the taste be effected where some appeal is made to the taste and feelings as well as to the reason. The pulpit has its two offices or two departments. It has to discharge the office of instructing and informing the mind, and it also has the office of attracting men and of persuading them to action. The hearers of a sermon ought to leave the church prepared to do as well as to believe. Hence it follows that whilst some sermons are speeches or addresses, forming urgent appeals to men's hopes and fears, others are mere essays or discussions; and he only can be called the sacred orator who addresses his people in a speech, and does not merely read to them a disquisition. To constitute the materials of pulpit eloquence, as I understand the term, there must be a happy mixture

of all these modes of address, or a suitable applica-tion of them to the circumstances of the congregation and to the sense of the text."

THE REV. DR. GINSBURG'S COLLATION OF THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES.

OF THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES.

We have been requested to insert the following information and appeal:

"A work of great importance is now being carried out in connection with Congregationalists, of which they know but little, and towards which they have contributed no aid. In the endeavour to secure a correct text of the Holy Scriptures, the efforts of the great scholars of the last two centuries have been almost exclusively directed to the Greek text of the New Testament: and the labours of Griesbach, Schols, Lachmann, Tischendorf, and many others, have combined to bring out more and more clearly that text as contained in the best authorities. No similar line of Biblical critics has yet risen to examine the various authorities from which may be drawn the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. That text has been hitherto printed from particular copies, but no copy has yet been published prepared from an extensive examination of all that are available.

"The Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, of Liverpool, has set himself to the laborious task of making such an examination. A Hebrew scholar of no mean pretensions, and extensively weed in Hobrew literature.

"The Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, of Liverpool, has set himself to the laborious task of making such an examination. A Hebrew scholar of no mean pretensions, and extensively read in Hebrew literature, he has for seven years directed his attention specially to the great question of the correct text of the Old Testament as exhibited in the system of the 'Masorah.' In endeavouring to collate the best copies that exist, he has examined several near at hand; he has compared others at Halle, and discovered and examined ten MSS. in the Library at Errurt. Access has been readily granted to him to other great libraries upon the Continent, and, if means can be provided, he proposes to visit several of them in the course of the next few months. He proposes to examine the valuable MSS. preserved in Dresden, Munich, and Berlin, in Rome and in Paris. And especially to collate most carefully the fine copies obtained by the Russian Government, from the Karaite Jews in the Crimea, and lodged in the Library of the University at St. Petersburg.

"Dr. Ginsburg believes that a complete copy of the 'Masorah' so collated, will be ready within the next two years. Two gentlemen, members of the Church of England, have offered a considerable sum to defray the expense of printing it. But other expenses are unavoidable before the work can be

Church of England, have offered a considerable sum to defray the expense of printing it. But other expenses are unavoidable before the work can be successfully completed. Dr. Ginsburg has long since cast in his lot with English Congregationalists, and there must be many among them who can truly appreciate the greatness of the work in which he is engaged. The undersigned, therefore, ministers of the Congregational body, holding the scholarship of Dr. Ginsburg in high esteem, and anxious to further hisplans, venture to bring them to the notice of their wealthy friends in the denomination, and to ask their liberal help towards their complete accomplishment. They would be glad to raise for this purpose a fund of 1,000%, not only to remunerate Dr. Ginsburg for the heavy outlay which he has already incurred, but to provide for the expensive journeys which he has in prospect, and for that assistance of scholars and copyists which the work will necessarily require. will necessarily require.
"T. BINNEY, London.

HENRY ALLON, London. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, Edinburgh. ALEX. RALEIGH, London.
R. W. DALE, Birmingham.
JNO. STOUGHTON, LONDON.
ENOCH MELLOR, Halifax. JAMES R. CAMPBELL, Bradford. H. BATCHELOR, Glasgow. JOSEPH MULLENS, LONDON."

Going over to Rome.—Another clergyman of the Church of England, the curate of a well-known Ritualistic incumbent in Worcestershire, has lately been received into the Catholic Church by Dr. Newman.—Weekly Register.

IRISH LIBERALS AND THE IRISH CHURCH .- In the addresses to Liberal constituencies which have up to the present time appeared in Ireland, without an exception, a declaration has been included in favour of the "disestablishment and disendowment" of the Irish Church.

ECCLBSIASTICAL GRANTS AT THE CAPE.—By the last mail from South Africa we learn that the second reading of Mr. Solomon's bill for discontinuing grants in aid of religion, subject to existing rights, had been carried in the House of Assembly by a majority of one.

PROVINCIAL SYNODS IN IRELAND.—The law officers of the Crown have pronounced against the summoning of provincial synods in Ireland. The Archbishop of Dublin intended to have convened a synod for the province of Cork, but such a meeting has been declared illegal unless authorised by the Queen's writ and has consequently been postponed.

Queen's writ, and has consequently been postponed.

AN OPENING.—The following advertisement appeared in Friday night's Record:—"Episcopal chapel for sale, fashionable town, high-class congregation; for sale, fashionable town, high-class congregation; average income, last seven years, 500%. a-year; present income rather low. First-rate opening for an Evangelical preacher. Immediate possession. Price only 1,700% for long lease, fixtures, and fittings. Principals only address, —, Strand, W.C.' The Universities Question.—Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., M.P. for Exercise Assistant Americal Review that he intends introducing in the first session of the reformed Parisament a measure for the entire seneration of religious.

ment a measure for the entire separation of religious discipline and secular education in the universities. He doclares that there is not, and never has been, a

shadow of foundation for such statements, and that they are pure and absolute fabrications.

Grant to A Roman Catholic Church.—It is said that the Government has recently made a considerable grant towards the erection of a Roman Catholic church at Gibraltar. Perhaps it is mere rumour, but it would be interesting just at this time to know all about it. A return upon the subject was moved for a day or two before the rising of Parliament, but for some unexplained reason Mr. Adderley afterwards got the order for the return discharged.—

English Independent.

Condumnation of Church Ascandance by the Dublin Corporation.—We learn by telegram that, by a majority of 28 to 23, the Dublin corporation has rescinded the vote whereby Mr. Vokes Mackey was nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1669, on the ground that his nomination had been received as a declaration of the majority of the council and of the citizens in favour of the maintenance of Church ascendancy in Ireland.

A Bishop on Fras Discussion.—Dr. Hinds, who about ten years ago resigned the Bishopric of Norwich, has issued a remarkable plea in favour of "the free discussion of religious topics." The pith of his argument appears to be this: That the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles, which treats "of the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation," does not "prevent the freest discussion on the nature and extent of Scriptural inspiration, on the authorship of the several Scriptures, on the purity of the text, and all that justifies an appeal to them as the Church of England test of doctrine."

Mr. Macrorie's Consecration.—In the proposal for obtaining a Royal mandamus for the consecra-

Mr. Macronia's Consecration.—In the proposal for obtaining a Royal mandamus for the consecration of a rival to an undeposed bishop, we only hear the knell of departing Church Establishments. If, in consequence of a legal condemnation of Dr. Colenso's pestilent heresies, the Duke of Buckingham were to recommend her Majesty to revoke that unworthy prelate's patent, we should rejoice. But as long as Dr. Colenso is legally Bishop of Natal, the consecration of a rival bishop is an act of violence to law, and an affront to the Church of England as by law established.—Record.

BENERIT OF CLURROY.—Some time ago we stated

law established.—Record.

Beneric of Clergy.—Some time ago we stated that a Shrepshire clergyman "improved the occasion" of Gladstone's first Irish Church victory by comparing him to Barabbas. Another rural parson in the country beat this on Sunday by attributing the continued hot weather to the wickedness of the nation in supporting Gladstone throughout in his measure! In the latter case it is pleasant to know that there is room for repentance, for the parson hinted that if the people supported good staunch Churchmen—like one they had amengst them (indicating a Tory squire and M.P. present)—at the next election, they would redeem themselves from the disgrace under which they had fallen. Are we to presume from this that the hot weather is to last until the next election is settled? and if so, what will be the state of the thermometer if Gladstone gets a majority of a hundred in the new Parliament?—Oswestry Advertiser.

The Political Attitude of Wesleyanism.—The

THE POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF WESLEYANISM .- The Examiner is of opinion that the old electioneering cry of "No Popery" has received its quietus. Neither the Free Kirk of Scotland nor the Wesleyan body will again respond to it to save the temporalities of the Irish Establishment. Scotch and body will again respond to it to save the temporalities of the Irish Establishment. Scotch and English Dissenters are as much opposed to the tenets of Rome as ever they were; but it is with the religious errors, not the political rights of Catholics, that they quarrel. Methodism formerly lent its strength to the Church upon the assurance that if the Anglican Establishment only got a respite, it would make up for lost time, and convert all Ireland to the faith of Luther. The respite was obtained, an opportunity of thirty years was given, and what is the result? Why, that the disproportion of population to endowment is actually greater than it was when the truce of 1838 was made. The masterly address delivered by the newly-chosen President of the Conference lately assembled at Liverpool distinctly enunciates the altered policy of the Wesleyan body under the altered circumstances of the time. Every preacher and leader is to be left free in future to act politically as his independent judgment may prompt. But whereas it was outsomary heretofore to adjure the brethren to ponder well ere they refused to aid the ascendant Church in maintaining its ascendancy, the very idea is now well ere they refused to aid the ascendant Church in maintaining its ascendancy, the very idea is now repudiated of any common interest or implied compact with it. The Church is told plainly that it must never hope for comprehension or inclusion as far as the Wesleyans are concerned; and it is told very plainly the reason why. In the judgment of Wesleyanism the English Church is half Popish at heart, and has no pretension, therefore, to palter with the electioneering cry of "No Popery." In vain the Bishop of Carlisle wrings his Episcopal hands, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bertie asks Dissenters how they can stand by and see sacrilege done.

THE CORONATION OATH .- The feeling with respect to the Established Church as a part of the constitu-tion of England was first manifested in the debates tion of England was first manifested in the debates on the Coronation Oath. In what words should the King and Queen declare their intention to support the Church as established by law, and how could the legislature most firmly bind the sovereigns of England, under the new settlement, to such a support? It was moved as an addition to the old oath, that the king should swear that to the utmost of his power he would maintain the Protestant religion established by law, to which it was replied that he should also maintain the Protestant religion not established by law. But what was meant by "law"? Did it mean the laws in being when the oath was taken in such a strict sense that the sovereign was never to

consent to an alteration in them? or did it mean that such laws as the legislature might, from time to time, see fit to make? On the third reading Mr. Pelham moved a further provise to the effect that no clause in the act should be understood so as to prevent the severeign from giving his assent to any measures for alterations in the discipline or the forms of the Church; but it was unanimously considered that the words already adopted did not restrict his liberty in this respect. Mr. Pelham's amendment, therefore, was not persisted in. The tone of the debates on this question indicated throughout a recognition of the just claims of Dissenters; and it is evident that the words of the eath were not intended to prevent any subsequent alteration in the constitution of the ent to an alteration in them? or did it mean that any subsequent alteration in the constitution of the Established Church. - Skeats's History of the Free

any subsequent alteration in the constitution of the Established Church.—Skeats's History of the Free Churches of England.

THE NEW CHURCH-RATE ACT.—The Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have published a minute relative to the passing of Mr. Gladstone's measure, which they regard as a satisfactory termination of a protracted struggle, and an important step towards the realisation of one of the Society's objects, "the discontinuance of compulsory exactions for religious purposes." They allude in complimentary terms to the efforts of the authors of the bill to make it an acceptable as well as an effective measure, and to the readiness with which those efforts were seconded in both Houses of Parliament. They also warmly thank Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., for his services, and refer to those rendered by Sir W. Clay, Sir J. Trelawny, and others in past times. While rejoicing in the success of the Parliamentary proceedings which have resulted in the abolition of compulsory Church-rates, they express the belief that that success is primarily due "to the patient and self-sacrificing exertions of those who, during the last thirty-five years, by resolute resistance in the parish vestries, and by subjecting themselves to distraint, to prosecution, and to imprisonment, have practically abolished Church-rates, or the compulsory collection of rates, in numerous parishes, and have at length induced the Legislature to put an end to the unrighteous system of compulsion throughout the kingdom." They intend to make the provisions of the act widely known, and express a hope that the working of the measure will be characterised by the same act widely known, and express a hope that the working of the measure will be characterised by the same spirit of conciliation as has marked its passage through Parliament, and that, as the result, the members of the Church of England will be encouraged to rely unreservedly on voluntaryism for the future maintenance and extension of their Church.

# Religious and Penominational News.

# WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Conference has continued its sittings during the past week at Liverpool. On Tuesday the investigations of character were continued. On Wednesday morning the business of superannuation was completed. A supernumerary in Methodism is a minister who has retired from active service. He still preaches occasionally, but he is not responsible for circuit management. A minister may become a circuit management. A minister may become a supernumerary for a year, or he may become permanently one. The causes of superannuation are failure of health, or inability to do the work of a circuit owing to age and infirmity. There is a fund to support supernumeraries, called the Worn Out Preachers' Fund. This fund is raised by annual subscription. The ministers subscribe six guineas, each member of the Methodist Church is expected to subscribe sixpence, and the well-to-do people contribute much more. When a minister becomes a supernumerary the scale of his allowances depends upon the number of years he has been in the actual service of the ministry; so a young man gets little, and an old man receives nothing superfluous. Several supernumeraries are returning to active service this year, their health having been sufficiently restored to give them good hope of being able to do the work. Altogether about twenty ministers are becoming supernumeraries for one year or otherwise during the present Conference. Conference.

The report of the committee to consider the nominations to high connexional offices was brought up, finally settled that the Rev. D. Sanderson be Gofinally settled that the Rev. D. Sanderson be Governor of Richmond Foreign Mission College; Dr. Rigg be Principal of the Westminster Normal Institution; Rev. J. Farrar be Governor of the Headingley Clerical College; Rev. H. Chettle be Governor and Chaplain of the Woodhouse Grove Schools for the education of ministers' sons; Rev. B. Gregory be one of the editors of Methodist periodical literature; and Rev. L. Wiseman to the Foreign Mission-house. A public evening service has been held for the recognition of returned missionaries in Pitt-street Chapal. The Rev. W. Shaw, an ex-President of the

Chapel. The Rev. W. Shaw, an ex-President of the Conference and a returned missionary from Africa, occupied the chair. He explained the object of the meeting to be the public recognition of returned missionaries as being actually, as they had long been virtually, connected with the British Conference. The missionaries publicly received at the meeting were the Revs. D. Webb, from Central America; J. Thomas, from Africa; W. R. Cockhill, of Madras; W. Levell, of Madras; and G. Robinson, of Western Africa. These missionaries gave some account of their labours in foreign lands.

their labours in foreign lands.

On Thursday a service for the ordination of young ministers who have completed the four years of probation required in the Wesleyan ministry was held in Trinity Chapel, Grove-street. Twenty-eight young ministers were ordained. A large number of senior ministers occupied the body of the chapel, and the

congregation was very large. The service was Conducted by the Rev. S. R. Hall, president of the Conference, who, in the laying on of hands, was joined by the ex-President, and by the Revs. J. Lomas, W. Shaw, C. Prest, P. M'Owan, James Rosser, and J. Hargreaves. After the Lord's Supper had been administered to the young ministers, the ex-President, the Rev. John Bedford, delivered an exceedingly eloquent and able charge, grounded upon the 1st, 2nd, and 16th verses of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy, which occupied an hour and a quarter. A similar service was held at the same hour in the Pitt-street Chapel. Twenty-seven young ministers were there ordained. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Farrar, M.A., secretary of the Conference, who was joined in the laying on of hands by the Revs. Dr. Waddy, Dr. Osborn, W. W. Stamp, Dr. G. Scott, H. Price, and H. W. Williams. The Rev. W. Arthur delivered the charge.

On Friday morning the applications from circuits for additional ministers and home missionaries were completed, and several applications from circuits for additional ministers and home missionaries were completed, and several applications from circuits a strong desire to send as many home missionaries to rural districts as possible, in order to counteract the Romanising teaching to which some Episcopalian churches are now perverted. Altogether about seventy home missionaries have been appointed by the present Conference. It is the work of these home missionaries to start new centres of religious usefulness, and, in order that they may give themselves entirely to this work, they are released from all other church cares. 'As these new centres grow and strengthen they are gradually merged into regular churches in circuit working. During the past year about seven of these home missionaries' centres have ripened into regular churches. One appointment in the home mission department is out of the ordinary course. A number of Scotch Congregationalists at Stewarton, near Ayr, have seceded from their church and Stewarton, near Ayr, have seceded from their church and started a Methodist cause, and are anxious to accept all the peculiarities of Methodism, class meetings included. These people have applied for a home missionary, and after some discussion, in which the Rev. H. H. Hollands and C. Prest took part, their request was granted. For several years eleven ministers have been appointed to minister to Wesleyan soldiers in the army, of whom there is a large number in her Majesty's service. These appointments are made to our principal military stations in Great Britain and Ireland. A large number are marched to district parade services, conducted by Wesleyan ministers. Those ministerial appointments are duly notified to the Secretary of State for War, to the Horse Guards, and are thus officially recognised. The Wesleyan Conference do not receive any payment whatever for these services pay have they ested for Wesleyan Conference do not receive any payment whatever for these services, nor have they asked for any payment from the Government, though these appointments call for the expenditure of a large annual sum by the Wesleyan Army Committee.

A long conversation arose, led off by the Rev. B. HELLIER, on the desirableness of allowing a third the desirableness of allowing a third the desirableness of the benefit of the control o

car's student in the clerical colleges the benefit of a fourth year of study. It is necessary to explain—the rule is that the students in the clerical colleges the rule is that the students in the clerical colleges shall not stay there more than three years. This is generally thought sufficient for the practical uses of the ministry, but occasionally a case arises in which there is the promise of very superior scholarship and a strong desire for it. To meet these special cases the Conference has now determined that a fourth year of study may be granted to such students as the college tutors and the Conference may think would be benefited by the arrangement. The proposal was sustained by Dr. Waddy and others, and it was very evident from the tone of the speakers that the Conference is determined to meet the modern demand for superior Biblical scholarship.

The Sabbath Committee brought in their report.

The Sabbath Committee brought in their report, and several resolutions arising out of it were discussed and passed by the Conference. The following is one of them :-

The Conference, regarding the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the Lord's Day as a flagrant breach of the Divine law, and as the cause of great immorality and misery in the country, heartily approves of the measure adopted by the Sabbath Committee during the year, to call forth our congregations and societies to petition Parliament against such traffic; it deeply regrets that the select committee appointed by the House of Commons to receive evidence regarding the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday has reported against any alteration of ing drinks on Sunday has reported against any alteration of the present law; and it earnestly exhorts all our people not to relax their vigilance, or to remit their efforts, until this traffic, which so grievously deserrates the sacred day, be sup-pressed.

This was passed unanimously. The object of this Sabbath Committee is to watch and resist all attempts to infringe upon the obligation and sanctity of the Sabbath Day. Among the speakers were the Revs. J. W. Thomas, S. Coley, the Irish representative, and others. The Rev. J. Mason bore testimony to the beneficial working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Glasgow. When the public-houses were closed on the Sabbath, there were scarcely any police cases or accidents as the Sabbath. accidents on the Sabbath.

accidents on the Sabbath.

The statistics of church-membership for England, Scotland, and Wales were read by the Rev. J. Greeves. The total number of Wesleyan Methodists in Britain is 342,380, being an increase of 5,310, and there are 24,926 on trial for Church membership. During the year 5,471 members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society have died. The foregoing statistics are taken every March by the ministers when they are giving the quarterly tickets of membership. But the statistics do not include the members of the congregations. If the members of the congregations were included it would swell the number very much. The proportion between society members (churchmembers) and congregation members could not be ascertained without great labour, and mere gueses would be out of place upon such a subject. Meeting

in class is the condition of church-membership among the Wesleyans, and will certainly remain so, as it best suits the genius and economy of the entire

The official reply to the Australian Conference, and also to the French Conference, was read and adopted. The fraternal address to the French Wesleyans congratulated them on their growing prosperity.

The Rev. J. Harvan read the report for the Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove Schools. These schools are for the education of Wesleyan ministers' sons only. The schools are maintained by the voluntary contributions of the Wesleyan people. The ministers also pay a small annual contribution during the residence of their sons at the schools. The boys receive a first-class commercial, classical, and mathe-

tary contributions of the Wesleyan people. The ministers also pay a small annual contribution during the residence of their sons at the schools. The boys receive a first-class commercial, classical, and mathematical education. The report of these schools said that the youths sent to the middle-class examinations had sustained the high credit of the schools. At the Kingawood School the Bunting medal, with the Wesley Hall and Evans medals, had been awarded to successful competitors, as also the Meek gold medal, and also the Lane and 'Bedford silver medals at Woodhouse-grove School. The health of the boys at both schools had been good during the year. A long conversation on the presence of the registrar at Wesleyan marriages ensued. The subject was not finally decided upon, but a very strong feeling came out against all invidious distinctions between the Episcopalians and the Wesleyans. They lay claim, with increasing earnestness, to religious equality with the Church of England in baptisms, marriages, and the burial of the dead.

Dr. Josson reported on behalf of the Committee of Privileges. This committee is annually appointed by the Conference for the purpose of guarding the religious privileges of Wesleyan Methodists in times of emergency and danger, and is composed of the leading ministers and lay gentlemen of Methodism in different parts of the United Kingdom. During the year it had been called to put forth its united and most strenuous efforts against the Roman Catholic Sites Bill, so happily defeated, and for the maintenance of Protestantism in various ways. It had, through reasonable representations to the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and others, sought relief from public rating of schools and charities, and had obtained amendments in the Religious Titles Bill which would simplify the process and reduce the expenditure on the purchase of ground for chapels, schools, and other connexional property, though national enrolment of the deeds had been under consideration, but had been deferred, having bee

mittee and to the secretary for their serviceable efforts.

The Rev. J. Clulow was two years ago set apart to the service of the Wesleyan Sabbath-schools, and has in that time been very useful in improving and invigorating this important department of religious agency. The following is an abstract of the Sunday-school report:—Schools, 5,240; teachers, 102,718; scholars, 582,080; being an increase of 103 schools, 2,717 teachers, and 25,518 scholars during the year. The report called for connexional efforts to counteract the oppressive influence of clergymen in rural districts in opposition to the Wesleyan Sabbath-schools. In the neighbourhood of Goole a Church clergymen had refused the advantages of the Church day-school to Wesleyan Sunday-scholars. In other cases, although they were admitted to the day-schools, they were obliged to pay extra fees. Mr. Clulow is gathering materials and information for the construction of a new constitution and fresh rules for the Wesleyan schools, and it is expected that this important document will before long be given to the Methodist Connexion. In the course of the conversation about the schools it was suggested that respectable people should send their children to the Sabbath-schools, but, on the other hand, it was suggested that parental responsibility could not be shifted to the Sabbath-schools. parental responsibility could not be shifted to the Sabbath-schools.

The following is an abstract of the Education Committee's report:—Amount of Government annual grants to Wesleyan schools in 1867, 32,134.; number of certificated teachers employed in Wesleyan schools in December last, 553; assistant teachers, 38; pupil teachers, 735. Fourteen entirely new schools have teachers, 735. Fourteen entirely new schools have been erected, and ten others commenced in existing buildings during the year. Thirty outfit grants had been made by the General Committee, amounting to 850l. Of the 125 students who completed the year's training at the Normal Institution, 123 passed the Government examination. Of these, 68 were sent to schools, making a total of 915 who have gone from Westminster. The total number of day-schools is 671; scholars, 111,004; average attendance, 73.237.

73,237.

All the pulpits were supplied on Sunday, though not all of them by the preachers originally appointed. In the Conference Chapel the Rev. W. H. Williams preached in the moming the Rev. W. H. Williams preached in the morning, the Rev. H. W. Holland in the afternoon, and the Rev. Dr.

Applebie in the evening.

On Monday, a very interesting letter was read from the venerable Rev. T. Jackson, and a discussion arose as to whether or not the letter should be published. The general opinion was that it ought to published. The general opinion was that it ought to be published, because it came in the course of the Conference proceedings, and also because it expressed

some modification of Mr. Jackson's former visws. The letter amounts to a repudiation of any further friendship with the Church of England. The letter speaks strongly against the infidel and papistical tendencies of some of the Episcopalians. The Stationing Committee are said to find their work unusually difficult. Yet they are pretty well through, and the stations would probably be read in Conference last night. The obituaries were read through during the absence of the Stationing Committee, and high testimony was borne to the memory of the departed. Many of the ministers have been much out of health, owing to the intense heat, and their sickness has caused some confusion in the arrangements for preaching. The Conference is not expected to close before the end of the week.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

During the past week the Conference of this religious body has continued its sittings at Louth. Mr. Cheetham was re-elected connexional treasurer against his will, and on a ballot Mr. Badcock obtained the largest votes for connexional secretary. Mr. Barton was re-elected general missionary secretary. In reference to the appointment of the connexional committee. Mr. COLMAN expressed his opinion that Barton was re-elected general missionary secretary. In reference to the appointment of the connexional committee, Mr. Colman expressed his opinion that the committee should be chosen by a majority of votes of all the persons voting irrespective of the circuit or district to which such persons may belong, but it does not seem that the proposal was adopted. The ballot for the connexional committee having been taken, the following names out of the nineteen persons required, were declared elected:—J. B. Berrows, 91 votes; W. Reed, 86 votes; J. Cuthbertson, 99 votes; J. Mather, 83 votes; J. B. Sharpley, 99 votes; R. Crew, 112 votes; W. H. C. Hardy, 100 votes; T. Schofield, 100 votes; and A. Pharman, 112 votes. A second ballot added the names of W. H. Hart, H. T. Mawson, J. Guttridge, E. Boaden, and W. Griffith; a third, Baddington, Thewton, and John Margin. This left one more to be balloted for, and the result gave Mr. Everett 81 votes, J. T. Withington 57 votes; consequently Mr. Everett was declared elected, and thus the list of members of the connexional committee was, with the ex-aftic members, declared complete. The connexional statistics were much discussed. The returns showed a total decrease of 769 members, and that there were altogether 68,281 members at home and abroad, with 6,000 or 7,000 on trial. The causes of the decrease in particular districts were discussed. In one case it was owing to the wide-spread distress in the East of London; in another to the emigration of Cornish miners. Mr. J. Townsun accepted an invitation from the President to make some observations on the general question of the decrease. He found a great difficulty in settling the

accepted an invitation from the President to make some observations on the general question of the decrease. He found a great difficulty in settling the question as to who should and who should not be returned as members. Mr. Glarebrook thought that they really should be obliged to determine whether the class meeting should continue to be a test of membership. Mr. Mather thought it would be a great mischief to allow themselves to work their liberal polity in an illiberal manner. He counselled more of the spirit of humility, and a determined resolve to forgive each other and help each other. Mr. Edwards thought that the sore place lay in the utter want of pastoral visitation. No Methodist preacher could do his duty who did not visit his flock. Mr. Bainebrook ascribed the want of ministerial power as arising in some degree not visit his flock. Mr. Bainering a scribed the want of ministerial power as arising in some degree from the "levelling of the ministers." Mr. Whitton had been twenty years in connection with Leeds, and was disposed to think that depreciation of ministerial influence and power arose from the employment of unknown persons and evangelists. He denounced with vigour the custom of employing such men, especially as it led to the depreciation of their own ministry. Mr. Lawron thought all were guilty of neglect, and should be united in their determination to generate a better spirit. Mr. Turnock thought that sometimes the local preachers were undervalued as compared with the travelling preachers. Mr. Schofield thought that very much of the blame attached to the leaders of the classes. The preachers could not possibly visit all the people, and it was really more the leaders' work. Mr. Ohapman (London) thought that sometimes preachers themselves injured the work by jealousies and rivalries. Mr. Breeden traced the power of early Methodists to the BREEDEN traced the power of early Methodists to the fegular and frequent exercise of prayer. Mr. A. SHARPLEY strongly denounced "the preachers on tramp," as he designated what are called evangelists. tramp," as he designated what are called evangeness.
Mr. Aberchombie gave an instance in which it was
made evident that the same zeal and diligent use of means as are employed when evangelists are in the field were made equally useful when the work was, in the hands of the ordinary ministers. Mr. J. B. Sharpley had found that the employment of good well-known men had been exceedingly useful. The discussion was continued until the close of the sitting. and was resumed at a subsequent sitting. The Con-nexional Secretary moved a resolution, which was nexional Secretary moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Dover, expressive of regret that the assembly was not able to report a greater increase during the year, and pledged itself to renewed devotion to God. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted with the utmost unanimity.

Apropos of the letter from the Liberation Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this annual assembly, believing all State patronage and control in religion to be contrary to the Word of God. and incompatible with perfect freed om of conscience, declares its most unqualified disapprobation of any scheme of general endowment, however modified its form or by whatever party in the State it may be proposed. This annual assembly further regards the endowment and establishment of a sect by the State, whatever its creed and party, as a political injustice, and therefore a real grievance, and an injury to the cause of Christ. This annual assembly rejoices in the adjuvancement of public opinion in reference to endowed estab-

Some other matters that have engaged the attention of the Conference may be briefly noticed. At the reception services fifteen young men were ordained to the ministry. Mr. Hacking then presented the report of the printed eraminations, in which he said that the attainments of the young men were of a decidedly higher standard than had been the case in previous years. When the probationers list came under consideration, seventeen out of the twenty-four were recommended for sanction, and an additional name was afterwards added. In reference to the finances of the connexion, Mr. Chebtham said that many of the circuits had not yet sent their missionary money to the treasurer. There was a deficiency of upwards of 700%, but this was reduced to a real deficiency of 70% by the bequests of last year. The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the discussion of grants to various districts. The Connexional Entron said the business had been maintained, and the profits were upwards of 1,100%. The nominations for the missionary committee resulted, after five ballotings, in the following elections:—J. Maun, 86; G. Luckley, 69; J. Townsend, 81; W. R. Brown, 82; T. Cuthbertson, 99; J. Kirsop, 93; J. C. Yewdall, 76; Thomas Hirst, 71.

#### NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT BOLTON.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT BOLTON.

The corner-stone of the new Independent chapel in Mawdsley-street, Bolton, was laid by Sir James Watts, Knt., of Abney Park, Cheshire, on Thursday afternoon, July 30. The building will extend over the site of the old chapel and the land adjoining, and will accommodate rather more than a thousand people. The style chosen is Italian. Messrs. Cunliffe and Freeman are the architects. The estimated cost of the building is about 6,000%, of which 5,000% has already been promised. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed under most favourable auspices. A large number of persons assembled to witness it, including the Mayor (Jas. Barlow, Esq.), other members of the corporation, and many neighbouring ministers, among whom was the Rev. J. Worthington, of the Unitarian body. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. Thos. Davies, of Darwen, engaged in prayer; and after the depositing of a bottle containing the usual coins, documents, and papers, a silver trowel was presented to Sir James Watts, with which the stone was duly laid. Sir James then briefly addressed the assembly, and in the course of his remarks said:—

I always feel a pleasure in doing anything which my humble ability and means may allow for the cause of the Church of Christ generally, and for our own body in particular. I have lived long enough to know that we must not altogether live for our own denomination. I inherit a wider sphere, for I happen to have been born amongst a number of people far more scalous than we are. I was trained by a mother who was a member of the Wesleyan body for five-and-forty years; and if I owe anything to my present position in life, it is under her, by God's blessing, that I am here to-day, having the honour conferred upon me of laying this corner-stone. (Applause.) I will only add that I hope the most sanguine hopes of my friend Mr. Best will be realised—and that is not a little thing—and that the money will be forthcoming as required, and that the money will be forthcoming as required

Three cheers each were afterwards given for Str. James Watts and his lady. The Rev. R. Brar, the minister of the chapel, then gave an account of the progress of the work. He said that the contract was for 5,3761, the contractors taking the old building. But this did not include the foundations, nor heating apparatus, nor gas fittings, nor architects' commissions, nor railings, nor furnishing, nor even the pulpit; but they had in funds and subscriptions

the splendid total of 5,000% and a little more.

the pulpit; but they had in funds and subscriptions the splendid total of 5,000%, and a little more.

We have got ald from from everybody except Mormons. (Laughter.) To the large and influential body with which the Mayor is associated, we are specially indebted—all the more as they are themselves so extensively engaged in chapel-building. But Churchmen, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quekers, Unitarians, have all contributed to our bessar or fund, and even Roman Catholics. Contributions were even sent from Roman Catholic Romans living under the shadow of the Vatican, but as these came too late I will hand them over to my dear friend Mr. Handford for his bassar. (Applause.) The kindness and generosity of our friends and well-wishers embolden us to solicit yet further aid this day. I think we shall require some 1,400% or 1,500% more to enable us to open free of debt, and we are expecting this to prove a golden opportunity. We rejoice that our good old town is taking such a high position in the erection of places of worship. Seven or eight new buildings are in course of erection in the town and neighbourhood, and more are projected—three new churches and five Nonconformist chapels and schools—to say nothing of those recently opened. We wish them all success—success in every chapel where Christ is made known, and in every church where the Ritualistic errors of the times will be discountenanced and denounced. We Independents are, I am certain, prepared to do our share in meeting the spiritual wants of our growing Lancashire populations. Having recently erected thirty memorial bicentenary chapels for our county, another grand movement has been made to render substantial aid in the erection of fifty more

during (the next five years. Some lavish contributors to that fund are standing here around me, and in the counting-house of Sir J. Watts there statedly meets a noble band of Christian laymen determined that this shall be a signal success. We do not look for any aid from that society in its crection; none the less carnestly do we pray for it God-speed.

The collection was then made, and the contribu-tions, including 50% from Sir James Watts, amounted to 123%. 16s. 3d. Henry Lee, Esq., then addressed the assembly on the principles of Congregational

A tea-meeting was afterwards held in the Temperance Hall, at which about 500 persons were present. The chair was occupied by the MAYOR (James Barlow, Esq.), who said that were he not a Wesleyan he was sure he would be a Congregationalist. They owed a great debt of gratitude for the stand the Independents and other Nonconformits had taken during the last 2000 years in connection with civil and ing the last 200 years in connection with civil and religious liberty.

religious liberty.

We should very soon, he believed, have equality of privileges, and shore would be no disabilities against any of her Majesty's subjects. (Applause.) When he heard people in this time talk about toleration it made his blood boil. What did toleration mean? It meant they were not on an equality. He would be the last person in the world to say anything against the Established Church, as an Established Church; but he did demur to being tolerated: they must have equality and they must all stand on an equal footing—(applause)—carrying out their convictions to the best of their judgment, and depending upon God's blessing to give success to those principles most in unison with His Word.

The Rev. R. Best moved a vote of thanks to Sir

The Rev. R. Best moved a vote of thanks to Sir James Watts and Mr. Lee, which was seconded by Alfred Barnes, Esq., who, in the course of his remarks, said there was a frightful society—he did not belong to it—called the Liberation Society. He fancied that before fifty years more had gone over, the Established Church would be liberated from State patronage and control. He thought that was very likely, but he ventured to doubt whether there would be a separation of Church and State. Let them consider whether it was not perfectly possible that the Church might be freed from State patronage and control, and yet that there might be a very close connection between the Church and the State. That was a matter worthy of much more thoughtful con-The Rev. R. BEST moved a vote of thanks to Sir connection between the Church and the State. That was a matter worthy of much more thoughtful consideration than it had yet received, he ventured to think. He supposed the Church and the State would be one at the last time, when the great millenium they believed in came; he supposed there would be no difference between the two. Mr. Lee in returning thanks said that the object of the Liberation Society was to emancipate the Church of England. He believed that the course proposed by Mr. Barnes, in the present state of society, was altogether a mistake. There would be a good chance of it in that distant day—or it might not be distant—when, throughout the length and breadth of this land, everybody would become Independents. (Hear, hear.) When all men held the principles they held, he could understand that there would be no difficulty whatever in connecting the State with the Church in the sense Mr. Barnes spoke of it, but as long as there were individual churches holding themselves independent of each other, he did not think there was any possibility of so connecting the Church with the State as that both could act together. any possibility of so connecting the Church with the State as that both could act together. Now he hoped this movement which had been commenced, although it was a new chapel upon an old foundation, would give rise to similar movements throughout the town. A few years ago it was the custom in Manchester to point to Bolton as a place where Nonconformity was in a very lifeless condition. He supposed that forin a very lifeless condition. He supposed that formerly there was no place where Nonconformists were
so strong as in Bolton, and he hoped the day would
come again when the free churches, being erected,
would so progagate their opinions as that they would
lead to changes in thought and feeling which might
extend very largely indeed the influence of the
denomination. He honoured the mayor for preferring his denomination as the best, and would take
the same liberty, with all deference to him, of saying
that, after themselves, he thought the Wesleyans
were probably the best. (Laughter.) Other addresses were delivered by Mr. Abraham Pilling; the
Revs. T. Davies of Darwen, D. J. Hamer, of Manchester, T. W. Handford, R. G. Leigh, of Egerton,
Jeffrey Worthington, and J. Clough.

Mr. Richard A. Johnson, of New College, London, has accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent chapel, Long Sutton, Lincolnahire.

Sutton, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. George Sale Reaney, late of Taunton, has accepted the invitation of the Congregational church worshipping at Wycliffe Chapel, Warrington, to become their pastor, and purposes entering upon his duties early in September.

The Rev. J. P. Chown.—The Bradford Observer states that the Rev. J. P. Chown has received a second invitation to the pastorate of the chief Baptist church in Malbourne, and that it is not yet

tist church in Melbourne, and that it is not yet

known whether he will accopt it.

The Missionary Ship.—Our young friends will be glad to hear that the society's new vessel is completed, and will be launched in a few days. She is a beautiful model—smaller than the last; is a hundred feet long, and of 200 tons burthen. She is to be named the Samoa, from the society's principal mission in Polynesia, which was founded by the Rev. J. Williams in 1830. She will leave England about October ist, and commence her younge among the October 1st, and commence her voyage among the islands from Sydney at the end of March.—London Missionary Chronicle.

SOUTHPORT.—The Rev. J. E. Millson has informed the church under his care, assembling in Chapel-street Chapel, that he intends to relinquish the active duties of the pastoral office at the close of

next month, in consequence of increasing deafness.
Mr. Millson, during a pastorate of more than twentyone years, has enjoyed the high esteem and affection, not merely of the members of his own church
and congregation, but also of all denominations in
the town, and his retirement will be felt to be a great public loss .- Southport Visiter.

the town, and his retirement will be felt to be a great public loss.—Southport Visiter.

Buckhurst Hill, Essex.—The recognition of the Rev. William Dorling (late of Bethnal-green) as pastor of the Congregational church, Buckhurst-hill, took place on Thursday, the 28th of July. The afternoon service was held in the substantial building erected as a permanent schoolroom, but which also served for the temporary use of the congregation. The Rev. E. T. Egg, who conducted the services, gave a statement of the history of the church at Buckhurst-hill, its outgrowth as a matter of necessity from the Woodford Congregational Church, of which he is pastor. He rejoiced in the prosperity which had attended its rise and progress, and in the selection of Mr. Dorling as pastor. Mr. A. Fraser, of Buckhurst-hill, on behalf of himself and friends, expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Egg for the loving care and guidance with which he had assisted them, and gave particulars of the reasons which led to Mr. Dorling being invited. Mr. Dorling expressed hopefulness for the future. The Rev. John Nunn, of Haverstock-hill, having offered up the recognition prayer, the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, gave the charge to the pastor. Tea was afterwards provided. In the evening a public meeting was held, the Rev. William Dorling presiding. The speakers were the Revs. C. Aylard, James Chew, Samuel Conway, J. Foster, E. Price, J. Kennedy, M.A., and E. T. Egg, also Messrs. Thomas Scrutton, H. R. Williams, Gingell, and Westhorp. There was a large attendance throughout.

Bible Christian Conference.—The fiftieth annual Conference of the Bible Christians has been held this

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.—The fiftieth annual Conference of the Bible Christians has been held this year at Shebbear, Devon. It began on Wednesday, July 29th, and ended Thursday, Aug. 6th. Here the first society was formed by Mr. O'Bryan, in October, 1815. The first chapel of the body was built in this parish; and here the connexional school stands, where formerly the printing establishment of the body had its quarters. The Conference having been duly formed, Mr. T. I. Oliver, of Launceston Circuit, was unanimously elected President, and Mr. R. Blackmore Secretary. Fifteen young ministers were received into "full connection," or ordained, on Friday, July 31st. Monday, Aug. 3rd, the annual missionary meeting was held. Service commenced at 2.30 p.m.; after which there was a public tea; and an adjourned meeting at 6.30. Richard Penhale, Esq., of Upcott, presided at the afternoon meeting, and Charles Hobbs, Esq., of London, at night. About 600 persons sat down to tea. More than 50% were collected. The society is steadily progressing. The income is more than 6,00%, enabling the committee to pay off 1,050% of the debt. The fine old chapel was densely crowded, as it also was on Friday. Scores of conveyances came over the lovely Devonshire hills. BIBLE CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE. - The fiftieth annual crowded, as it also was on Friday. Scores of conveyances came over the lovely Devonshire hills, which are now waving with golden cornfields, from Bideford, Torrington, Barnstaple, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Bude, Stratton, &c. The public services have been well attended. The exhibition of "the truth" has been attended with power. The sessions of the Conference proper have been remarkable for of the Conference proper have been remarkable for the hardness of the argument and the sweetness of the manner—outspoken, manly, tender, charitable discussion. An increase of 744 members was reported; with those "on trial," 1,292. The circumstances of the body render it safe to raise the stipends of the ministers who have hitherto borne the heaviest part of the burden. A resolution was carried in favour of Mr. Gladstone's noble attempt to do justice to religion and the Irish people by the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church in Ireland. A loyal address was sent to the Queen. Admiration was expressed of the talent and spirit with which the Nonconformist newspaper is conducted; and, as the body has no paper at home, it was suggested the members of the Conference would do well to render it practical support. In the address to the church-members advice is given on the right use of the elective franchise. The next Conference is appointed to be held in Gladstone-street Chapel, Bristol, the last Wednesday in July, 1869. The assembly ended by a hearty vote of thanks to James Thorne, governor of the connexional school, and others, for the handsome manner in which all had been entertained .- From a Correspondent.

PARTNERSHIPS OF INDUSTRY .- On Thursday one of the conferences, promoted by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union on social and political questions, took place at 150, Strand, the subject for discussion being—"Partnerships of Industry. Is there evidence that a system of division of profits between masters and workmen in a trading concern may be maintained so as to conduce to the welfare alike of workmen and capitalists?" The discussion was introduced by Mr. Edward Hall, F.S.A., who submitted that a complete affirmative answer was given to the question by the results of the partnership which M. Leclaire, house painter, of Paris, had entered into with his workmen. This industrial partnership had existed since 1842, and among its advantages had been complete freedom from strikes, closer attention to work, and improved health and morality throughtablishment. Others in France were following M. Leclaire's example, which differed from the industrial partnerships established in this country, in so far as it allowed the fullest inspection to all the partners. In the subsequent speeches a number of difficulties of detail were pointed out, but a general acquiescence was expressed in the principle of giving workmen an interest in the results of their labour.

# Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH CONDEMNED BY HER SONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A number of interesting letters have appeared lately in the Times on the sermons usually preached in the pulpits of the Establishment. Some of these letters are from laymen, and some from lelergymen. As a basis for my brief remarks, which I trust you will permit me to offer in your columns, I shall quote from only two of each class, which are expressive of the opinion entertained by the rest.

One layman writes, "It (the sermon) is as a literary production, poor and uninstructive." Another layman says, "I boldly assert | that nine sermons out of ten are an insult to the understanding of the thinking auditors, who only endure the infliction out of personal respect to the preacher." A Welsh rector and rural dean writes, "If ever Wales is to be brought back to the Church, there is but one way of doing it, and that is by going as near to the style of Dissenting preaching as we can. . . . Welsh Dissenting preachers are far above the average of English Church preachers." An English vicar says, "The fact is, Sir, one half of the clergy know no more how to preach than they know how to plough; and this is the long and short of the

Now, Sir, as every one acquainted with the New Testament, and history knows that Christianity, from the days of the Apostles to the present time, has fought its way, and maintained its ground in the world, by preaching, it follows that any Church in whose pulpits preaching is such a failure as the, above extracts declare it to be in the Church of England, must be altogether useless as an instrument for extending and sustaining the Gospel in a community. The most devout liturgy and the best choral performances never have advanced the highest interests of any people apart from efficient preaching; therefore, on the confession of adherents and officials of the Established Church of this country, she is at present without the power which has made the Free Churches promoters of the spiritual life of the nation. When a Church is in such a condition, upon what imaginable grounds can her claim to national support be maintained? Ought not Churchmen to be pressed with that question?

I am, yours faithfully, GEORGE S. INGRAM. Richmond, August 11,1861.

CHURCH-RATES AND THE IRISH CHURCH. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,-Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to the Minute of the Executive Committee of the "Liberation Society," adopted at their first meeting after the Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill had received the royal assent, and which appears in your advertising columns?

That Minute not merely recognises the value of the services rendered by the | Parliamentary friends of Church-rate abolition, but does honour to those without whose aid the long struggle which has just ended in victory could never have been maintained. I refer to those who have conducted the agitation in the parishes. They have for many years formed the most numerous portion of my correspondents, and I have, therefore, had ample opportunities for becoming acquainted with their difficulties and their exertions. For devotedness and energy; for aptitude in learning the legal lessons which were needed to foil those whose war-cry was-"It's the law," and for patience in bearing the obloquy which was, sometimes, the least part of the price they had to pay for their championship of the right, they have been supporters of whom any organisation might well be proud, and to whom the Liberation Society owes a deep debt of gratitude. I suspect, too, that the gratitude exists in other and less partial circles; for I believe that in many a parish Episcopalians are now thankful to those who years ago abolished Church-rates, and made it necessary for them to resort to other, and better, modes of raising funds for the purposes of Divine worship.

It is a curious and suggestive fact that, just at the time when the Society's remaining stock of Church-rate publications may be destroyed, as having done their work, all the available space in its depository is required for pamphlets, tracts, leaflets, handbills, and placards, on the much greater question of the Irish Church. These have been carefully prepared for circulation among electors, prior to the general election, and, already, strong testimony has been borne to their adaptation to the circumstances of the hour, and to their utility as means of dispelling ignorance, or fear, among Liberal electors, and of securing their votes in support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy. Every post brings information which shows the necessity for the wide distribution of such facts and arguments as these publications contain, and, although great pains are being taken, by advertising and otherwise, to make the fact of their existence known, your readers may feel assured that they can render valuable assistance by their personal efforts in the same direction. This is especially desirable in the counties; where the effect of the extended franchise will probably be more important than in the boroughs, and where, from the sparseness of the population, meetings and lectures can scarcely be arranged stone is the principal feature of Liberal addresses, and

There is, however, abundant room for an extension of this last-named agency, and the Executive Committee hope to have at their disposal a sufficient amount of lecturing power to enable them and their friends to turn to the best account the golden opportunity which will be afforded to them by the electoral excitement which will prevail in September and October next. But, for that purpose, they must be well backed by the activity of individuals throughout the kingdom, and, although both lecturers and audiences may be excused facing each other during this the great holiday month of the year, it is not too early to send up requests for lecturers from all places where their services will be valuable for electoral purposes.

Yours, very truly,
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS. 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, E.C.,

"THE DUTY OF PROTESTANT NONCONFOR-MISTS IN RELATION TO THE IRISH CHURCH."

August 10.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist. SIR,—The tract with the foregoing title which you have already printed in extenso, and which is advertised in your columns this day, has been prepared by the direction of the Assembly of the Congregational Union held in May last: and is now published by the Committee, with the conviction that by its brevity and point it is eminently adapted to the present crisis.

It is designed specially to show that the alarm respecting the disestablishment of the Irish Church, as tending to promote Popery, is unfounded. The tract is published at the lowest price possible, by Messra. Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster row, that it may be extensively distributed in all counties, boroughs, and towns where elections may take place, and that Nonconformists may be prepared to act on the occasion as becomes citizens of a free country, and advocates of a free religion.

We are, yours, truly, GEORGE SMITH, ROBERT ASHTON, Secretaries. Congregational Union of England and Wales, 18, South-street, Finsbury, E.C. August 10, 1868.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CONTROL. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,-In the report which you gave last week of the "Opening of the Calne Free Church," the Rev. Newman Hall is represented as having delivered a sentence to the following effect :- " He called upon them not to submit themselves to the control of any Methodist Conference, or Presbyterian [Assembly, or Congregational Union." I never knew before that the Congregational Union exercised any control over our churches. I regard the church over which I preside as independent of all foreign control, or control ab extra. If the Congregational Union does exercise any control over our churches, will the reverend gentleman kindly define its nature and extent?

I am, Sir, yours truly, F. E. August 8, 1868.

THE THREE-CORNERED CONSTITUENCIES. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,-With all deference to our good friends in Birmingham, it would appear from the details in the Nonconformist, of their scheme for obviating the evils threatened to the Liberal cause by the restriction to two votes where there are three members to be returned, that it is unnecessarily complicated, and consequently liable to some derangement from a number of causes. Some of these, with your leave, I shall venture to touch upon.

Suppose, for instance, that errors be made in calculating the divisions into the three sections proposed—that is, where the electors are to record their and Mr. Muntz, and for Mr. Dixon and Mr. Muntz,

Again, suppose that from some of the derangements which in such a case must be expected voters in one or two of the districts fail to come forward as anticipated, or present themselves irregularly and unequally as Liberals and the reverse?

On the other hand, the plan adopted by the Liberals for the Glasgow contest is in substance as follows :-"At whatever time of the polling-day the Liberal voter goes to the poll, let him inform himself by the latest aggregate return, which are the two lowest of the three Liberal candidates, and record his vote for these two, irrespective of personal predilection."

This scheme seems much simpler than the Birmingham one, and being in its nature self-adjusting, requires only the energetic superintendence of a central committee on the polling-day to keep the electors well informed of the course of the general poll.

Yours faithfully,

Glasgow, Aug. 7, 1868,

only in one case—that of the candidate for Westburydo we observe any hesitation in endorsing his Irish Church policy."

As the Liberal candidate for Westbury (Mr. Laverton) has most unequivocally expressed his adhesion to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy, it is evident that you have mistaken the address of Mr. Phipps, the Conservative candidate, for that of the Liberal candidate. The following is the extract from Mr. Laverton's address in which he refers to the point in question :-

dress in which he refers to the point in question:

Having closely watched the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone, I believe him to be a worthy leader of the Liberal party, and as I consider it to be a measure of simple justice to a very large majority of the Irish people, I should support his proposal relative to the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland. The division which took place on the morning of the 4th of April, showing a majority of sixty, was the necessary result of many unanswerable arguments falling with overwhelming weight during the previous nights of the debate. Protestantism depends for its support and triumph on the deeply-rooted convictions of the people, and its real strength will not be impaired by the proposed measure.

I am, yours faithfully, W. B. HARVEY.

Frome, August 7, 1868.

NONCONFORMIST CONSERVATIVES. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

NONCONFORMIST CONSERVATIVES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As the leading exponent of Nonconformity, you should know something of the past and the present political opinions of Nonconformists. If you, in the fullness of your knowledge, can assent to the truth and precision of the following statements, I shall be more inclined to give them credence. They were made at a recent Conservative meeting held at Tring by the Rev. F. B. Harvey, of Berkhamstead (the most scalous supporter of Church-rates in that town), according to the report of the meeting given in a Conservative paper. "Radicalism meant plucking up by the roots; there were two things which Radicalism wanted to pluck up, and they were religion—not the Church, but religion itself—and the rights of property. Conservation preserved all these things—that is, the interests of all religion and the rights of property." "A great many Nonconformists of England were not in the Liberal ranks, and he would say that those Nonconformists in the Conservative ranks were the true descendants of the Puritan fathers. Dissenters had always been on the side of a State-Church till 1842." "Mr. Harvey then mentioned Dissent, and explained it, remarking that the only Dissenter he did not like was the political Dissenter, who would pull down the Church of England; the more intelligent must know that Nonconformity in England would be utterly annihilated if our English Church of Rome. Hosts of Nonconformist writers would tell them that they owed all their protection to the Church of England, and the reason why they had these meetings was to protect that Church."

Yours, very faithfully,

A YOUNG NONCONFORMIST.

August 6, 1868.

August 6, 1868.

FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Thinking it may interest some of your numerous readers, I hand you herewith details of the number of persons who drank at the fountain erected by the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, on London-bridge, from seven o'clock in the morning of August 5th to seven o'clock in the morning of August 5th to seven o'clock in the morning of August 6th, 1868:—Seven to eight o'clock, 167; eight to nine o'clock, 181; nine to ten o'clock, 338; ten to eleven o'clock, 465; eleven to twelve o'clock, 473; twelve to one o'clock, 436; one to two o'clock, 397; two to three o'clock, 412; three to four o'clock, 298; six to seven o'clock, 393; five to six o'clock, 298; six to seven o'clock, 335; seven to eight o'clock, 298; eight to nine o'clock, 290; nine to ten o'clock, 218; ten to eleven o'clock, 138; eleven to twelve o'clock, 95; twelve to one o'clock, 47; one to two o'clock, 34; two to three o'clock, 22; three to four o'clock, 19; four to five o'clock, 42; five to six o'clock, 75; six to seven o'clock, 119—Total, 5,710.

I may add that the fountain was built by and is now under the care of the Metropolitan Free Drinking Fountain Association.

tain Association.

I am, yours respectfully, THOMAS CASH, Secretary to the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.

1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge,
August 8, 1868.

THE BIRMINGHAM VOTING SCHEME.

(From the Daily News.)

The people of Birmingham are doubtless not unaware of the peculiar interest with which their electoral campaign is regarded throughout the country. They have good reason to know the importance which the Tory party attach to the reduction of their political weight, as represented in the House of Commons. Birmingham has been the first thought of Parliamentary politicians throughout debates in which its name has scarcely been mentioned. In the importance of Birmingham was found the key to the intense desire of the Tories to pass an incomplete Boundary Bill, and the hope of neutralising Mr. Bright's vote, by giving his Liberal supporters a Tory representative, was apparent in the adoption of the device of limiting to two votes the power of an elector in a three-cornered constituency. The people of Birmingham have now to vote for the first time under this arrangement. Three members are to be returned to represent the town but no elector will THE CANDIDATES FOR WESTBURY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIE,—In the "Summary" of your last issue you say, "Almost universally, confidence in Mr. Glad

Three members are to be to be to more than two. The reason by which this limitation of the rights of the voters is justified is that the minority is as much entitled to representation, in its measure, as a majority, a program of Hope Union.

A Bequest.—The Rev. G. W. M'Cree begs to acknowledge the receipt of 46l, from Mr. F. Wright, of Kensington, as one of the executors of the late minority is as much entitled to representation, in its measure, as a majority, a program of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

position which we should have no desire to gainsay if it were put forward as a basis of a general and even-handed redistribution of political power, but which applied partially and arbitrarily is capable of working the grossest injustice.

working the grossest injustice.

The people of Birmingham do not express any gratitude for the gift of one member more than they are at liberty to vote for, nor acquiesce in an arrangement which, for the purposes of legislation, would reduce their great town to the effective value of a small borough. It would, no doubt, be a great triumph of perverted ingenuity to return a Tory for a town so decidedly Liberal as Birmingham; but the majority of the electors are determined that it shall not be done if they can help it. To avert the threatened injustice, however, they are driven to organise themselves more completely than Englishmen are in the habit of doing, and more than we had hoped would ever be necessary in this country, where individual liberty is so much prized. We trust that before long some means may be found for getting rid of the necessity of making arrangements which involve a certain sacrifice of freedom by the voter; but in the meantime it may be useful to show what is being done at Birmingham includes thirteen

The borough of Birmingham includes thirteen The borough of Birmingham includes thirteen wards, and gives under the new lists a constituency of about 42,000 voters. For the purposes of the coming election the committee of the local Liberal Association has arranged these thirteen wards into three groups, distinguished by the first three letters of the alphabet. Group A consists of four wards, including 15,408 voters; Group B of four wards, with 13,100 voters; and Group C, five wards, with 13,969 veters. There are three Liberal candidates for Birmingham—Mr. Bright and Mr. Dixon, the present members, and Mr. Munts; and the division we have described has been made in order that each Liberal elector may learn how his vote may be given Liberal electror may learn how his vote may be given so as to be most serviceable to the common cause. For this purpose Group A will be canvassed in favour of Bright and Dixon; Group B for Bright and Muntz; and Group C for Dixon and Munts. The canvassers are to make a complete record of their canvass, and upon a full return of all the promises received the Executive Committee will be in a posireceived the Executive Committee will be in a posi-tion to confirm their original arrangements, or make such modifications in them as may be deemed neces-sary. Besides this, the Ward Committees will ascer-tain and report to the Executive Committee how many of their members, or other voters, are willing to place their votes at the disposal of the central body in order to enable it to adjust any discrepancy that the canvass may disclose.

This arrangement seems to be calculated to bring out and apply the strength of the Liberal majority. Let us further see how it would work. Suppose that of the 42,000 votes shown at present by the lists, we asseme that 16,000 are those of Conservative, and 26,000 those of Liberal electors. The whole of the lesser number would be available for Mr. Sampson Lloyd or any other Conservative candidate, while Lloyd, or any other Conservative candidate, while the larger number would have to be divided by three; the product doubled would then show the total number of votes for distribution among the three Liberal candidates. Assuming that the votes were turned to the best account, the result would

Bright. 8,666 Lloyd. 16,000 Muntz. Dixon. 8,666 8,666 8,666 8,666 8,666 17,332 17,332

It will be seen at a glance that the success of such a plan as this depends on the readiness of the Liberal a plan as this depends on the readiness of the Liberal electors to accept the suggestions of those who have undertaken the arduous task of conducting the electoral operations of the party in face of artificial difficulties. In most constituencies the chief source of danger would be found in the reluctance of a portion of the voters to surrender that perfect and entire independence of electoral action which, until Mr. Disraeli became a Minister, might be indulged without danger. At Birmingham this difficulty is increased by the extreme popularity of one of the candidates. Left to themselves, the Liberal electors would return Mr. Brightby a majority largely swelled by votes which, superfluous in his case, were indispensable to the success of one of the other Liberal candidates, and for want of which one of them would see himself beaten for want of which one of them would see himself beaten by a Tory. This is the real danger, and an erroby a Tory. This is the real danger, and an erroneous suggestion which has been scattered broadcast, that Mr. Bright's seat is jeopardised, is calculated to increase it. Mr. Bright knows that his seat will be perfectly safe, if the Liberal electors will only distribute their votes according to the advice of the Liberal Association, and he has authorised the canvassers of the wards in Group C to say that he shall consider a vote given to Dixon and Muntz as given to him, as by that division of votes the three candidates can be carried. The disadvantage at which the majority of the constituency has been intentionally placed under the operation of the new Reform Bill, compels them to have recourse to the principle of cocompels them to have recourse to the principle of co-operation. To justify the measures of the Liberal Association it is simply necessary to assume that each Liberal elector desires the return of all the Liberal candidates. On that understanding it is difficult to see how any one of their number can hesitate to adopt the recommendations of the executive committee of the party.

# ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CANDIDATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following list has been carefully compiled from various sources, much of the information being the result of private communications. As the names vary from day to day, it is of course only approximately correct; but we believe the list will be found to be very nearly accurate, and we shall be obliged to correspondents who will correct errors and supply omissions. The names of new constituencies and candidates are printed in italies, and wherever there seems to be any doubt as to the number of members to be returned, the figures are given. Those boroughs from which a seat has been taken by the new Reform Act are marked with a cross:-

Abingdon— Hon. C. H. Lindsay (C) Mr. Godfrey Lushing-ton (L) +Andover— Hon. D. F. Fortescue, Anglesea— Mr. R. Davies (L) Ashton-under-Lyne— Right Hon. T. M. Gibson (L) Mr. S. G. Smith (C) Baron N.Rothschild(L) Banbury— Mr. B. Samuelson (L) Barnstaple—
Sir George Stucley (C)
Mr. T. Cave (L)
Sir W. Fraser (C)
Mr. W. H. Evans (L)
Mr. D. M. Thomas (L) Lieut.-Col. Hogg (C) Mr. Tite (L) Mr. D. Dalrymple (L) Beaumaris— Hon. W. O. Stanley(L) Bedford—
Mr. Whitbread (L)
Mr. E. L. O Malley (C)
Mr. J. Howard (L)
Captain P. Turner (C)
Bedfordshire— Bedford-Colonel Gilpin (L) Mr. H. Russell (L) Berkshire—(8) Mr. Benyon (C) Colonel Lindsay C) Mr. Walter (L) Hon. A. Herbert (L) Berwick-(2) Viscount Bury (L) Mr. John Stapleton (L) Beverley— Sir H. Edwards (C) Captain Kennard (C) Hon. F. C. Lawley (L) Bewdley—
Mr. Thos. Lloyd (L)
Mr. W. Hemming (L)
Sir R. A. Glass (C)
Birkenhead— Mr. Laird (C) Birmingham—(8)
Mr. John Bright (L)
Mr. Dixon (L)
Mr. P. H. Muntz (L) Mr. Sampson Lloyd (C) Dr. T. Evans (C)

+Bodmin-Mr. F. L. Gower (L)
Bolton—
Mr. T. Barnes (L)
Light Col. Con. (C) Mr. Pope (L) Mr. Hick (C) Boston— Mr. T. Parry (L) Mr. Malcolm (C) Mr. Staniland (L) Bradford—
Mr. W. E. Forster (L)
Mr. E. Miall (L)
Mr. H. W. Ripley (L) Hon. L. Stanley (L) Cheshire, South— Mr. Howels Gwyn (C) Lord Tredegar (C) Bridgewater— Mr. Westropp (C) Chester +Bridgnorth— Mr. Whitmore (C) Sir J. D. Acton (L) Bridport— Mr. A. T. Mitchell (L) Lord H. G. Lennox (C)
Mr. J. A. Smith (L)
Mr. G. Forsyth (C)
+Chippenham—
Mr. Goldney (C)
Sir G. Young (L)
Christchurch— Mr. A. Goldsmid (C) Brighton—
Mr. James White (L)
Professor Fawcett (L)
Bristol— Hn. F. H. Berkeley (L) Mr. Samuel Morley (L) Mr. J. W. Mi s (C) Sir H. D. Wolf (C) Mr. E. H. Bourke (L)

Blackburn-

+Buckingham Mr. J. G. Hubbard (C) Sir H. Verney (L) Buckinghamshire—(3) Rt. Hn. B. Disraeli (C) Mr. G. Du Pre (C) Mr. N. G. Lambert (L) Bury, Lancashire— Mr. R. N. Phillips (L) Burnley—
Mr. Shaw (L)
Sir J. Scarlett (C)
Bury St. Edmunds Mr. Hardcastle (L) Mr. Green (C) Lord E. Fitzmaurice(L) Cambridge— Mr. F. S. Powell (C) Mr. J. E. Gorst (C) Mr. Torrens (L)
Mr. W. Fowler (L)
Cambridge University—
Rt. Hn. S. Walpole (C)
Mr. A. J. B. B. Hope (C) Cambridgeshire— Lord G. Manners (C) Viscount Royston (C) Mr. R. Young (L) Rt. Hn. H. Brand (L) Canterbury— Mr. J. W. Huddlestone Mr. H. B. Johnstone(C) Major Brinckman (L) Cardiff-Colonel Stuart (L) Mr. Giffard, Q.C. (C) Oardigan Boroughs— Sir Thos. Lloyd (L) Cardiganshire-Mr. E. M. Richards (L) Mr. B. M. Vaughan (C) Carlisle-Mr. Edmund Potter (L) Mr. W. N. Hodgson (C) Sir W. Lawson (L) Mr. W. Slater (L) Carmarthen-Colonel Stepney (L) Mr. Lewis Morris (L) Carmarthenshire-Mr. Pugh (C) Mr. Sartoris (L) Mr. H. L. Pucley (C) Carnaryon District Mr. W. B. Hughes (L) Carnaryonshire— Hon. E. G. S. D. Pennant (C)
Chatham—
Mr. A. J. Otway (L)
Admiral Elliot (C) Sir H. Hoare (L)
Mr. H. W. Dilke (L)
Dr. Russell (C)
Mr. C. J. Freake (C) Cheltenham— Mr. J. T. Agg Gardner (C) Mr.H.B. Samuelson (L) Cheshire, Mid—
Mr. G. C. Legh (C)
Hon. W. Egerton (L)
Cheshire, East—

Mr. J. F. Cheetham(L)

Mr. J. Tollemache (C) Mr. L. Egerton (C)

Mr. H. C. Raikes (C) Mr. B. G. Salisbury(L) Mr. Richard Hoare (L)

Earl Grosvenor (L)

+Cirencester— Hon. R. N. Dutton (C) Mr. Bathurst (C) Clitheroe-Mr. Assheton (C) Mr. C. S. Roundell (L) Cockermouth-Earl of Mayo (O) Mr. J. Fletcher (L) Colchester-Mr. Karslake (C) Mr. Gurdon-Rebow (L) Dr. Brewer (L) Colonel Learmouth (C) Cornwall East-Mr. Kendall (C) Mr. E. Brydges lyams (L) Sir J. Trelarony (L)
Cornwall West— Mr. R. Davey (L) Mr. J. St. Aubyn (L) Mr. J. Rashleigh (C) Coventry— Mr. S. Carter (L) Mr. Eaton (C) Mr. H. M. Jackson (L) +Cricklade \*Cricklade—
Mr. A. L. Goddard (C)
Cumberland, East—
Hn. C. W. G. Howard (L)
Mr. W. Marshall (L)
Cumberland, West—
Mr. H. Lowther (C)
Hon. P. Wyndham (C)
Darlington— Darlington-Mr. E. Backhouse (L) Mr. H. K. Spark (L) Denbigh—
Mr. T. Mainwaring (C)
Mr. W. Williams (L) Denbighshire— Sir W. W. Wynn (C) Colonel Biddulph (L) Derby—
Mr. Bass (L)
Mr. W. T. Cox (C)
Mr. Plimsoll (L) Derbyshire, East— Hon. H. Strutt(L) Hon. Capt. Egerton (L)

Mr. Burnell (C)

Mr. Tubbutt (C) Derbyshire, North Lord G. Cavendish (L) Mr. W. Jackson (L) Derbyshire, South-Mr. Evans (L) Mr. Colvile (L) +Devizes— Sir T. Bateson (C) Mr. D. Griffith (C) Devonport—
Mr. M. Chambers (L)
Mr. J. Ferrand (C)
Mr. J. D. Lewis (L)
Devonshire, North—
Sir S. Northcote (C)
Mr. Acland (L) Devonshire, South— Sir M. Lopes (C) Mr. Kekewich (C) Lord Amberley (L) Devonshire, East— Lord Courtenay (C) Sir L. Palk (C.) Dewsbury— Mr. H. Cossham (L) Mr. Serjeant Simon (L) Mr. Sturt (C) Mr. R. B. Sheridan (L) Dorsetshire—(3) Hon. W. H. B. Portman (L) Mr. H. G. Sturt (C) Mr. J. Floyer (C) Major Dickson (C) Mr. C. K. Freshfield (C) Droitwitch-Sir J. Pakington (C) Sir J. Pakington (C)
Dudley—
Mr. H. B. Sheridan
Mr. F. Smith (C)
Durham, North—
Sir H. Williamson (L)
Mr. J. L. Bell (L)
Mr. G. Elliott (C)
Durham South— Durham, South— Mr. Pease (L) Mr. Surtees (C) Mr. Surtees (C)
Durham, City—
Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray (C)
Mr. J. Henderson (L)
Mr. J. Davison (L)
Essex, North-East—
Sir T. Western (L)
Sir T. Abdy (L)
Mr. Round (C)
Colonel Brise (C) Colonel Brise (C) Essex, South—

Mr. R. B. Baker (L)

Mr. A. Johnstone (L)

Essex, West—

Mr. S. Ibbetson (C)

Lord E. Oecil (C) + Huntingdon— Mr. T. Baring (C) Huntingdonshire—
Mr. E. Fellowes (C)
Lord R. Montagu (C)

Colonel Bourne (C) Exeter-Mr. Coleridge (L) Sir J. B. Karslake (C) Mr. Edgar Bowring (L) Eye— Viscount Barrington(C) Falmouth-Mr. Jervoise Smith (L) Mr. K. Hodgson (L)
Mr. R. N. Fowler (C)
Mr. E. B. Eastwick
C.B. (C) Finsbury— Mr. Torrens (L) Alderman Lusk (L) Flint-Lord R. Grosvenor (L) Flintshire-Lord Rd. Grosvenor (L) Frome-Sir H. Rawlinson (L) Mr. Treeby (C) Gateshead-Right Hon. W. Hutt(L) Glamorganshire— Colonel Talbot (L) Mr. H. H. Vivian (L) Gloucester— Mr. C. J. Monk (L) Sir W. P. Price (L) Gloucestershire, East-Mr. Holford (C) Sir M. H. Beach (C) Gloucestershire, West-Mr. Kingscote (L) Col. E. A. Somerset (C) Grantham-Sir John Thorold (C) Mr. Turner (C) Mr. Cholmeley (L) Greenwich-Alderman Salomons(L) Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (L) Mr. Peter Rolt (O) Great Grimsby— Mr. Jno. Fildes (L) Gravesend-Sir C. Wingfield (L) Capt. Bedford Pim (C) †Guildford— Mr. G. Onslow (L) Mr. R. Garth (C) Hackney-Mr. C. S. Butler (L) Mr. Charles Reed (L) Mr. Homer (L) Mr. Holms (L) Colonel Dickson (L) Halifax-Mr. J. Stansfield (L) Mr. E. Akroyd (L) Mr. E. O. Greening Hampshire, North— Mr. W. M. Beach (C) Mr. G. Sclater-Booth (C) Hampshire, South— Rt. Hon. W. F. Cowper (L) Colonel Fane (C) +Harwich-Captain Jervis (C) Mr. E. Grimwade (L) Hartlepool-Mr. T. Richardson (L) Mr. R. W. Jackson (C) Hastings—
Mr. Brassey, Jun. (L)
Mr. F. North (L) Mr. Calthorpe (C) Mr. C. Thurston (C) Haverfordwest-Hon. W. Edwardes (L) Mr. S. Pitman (C) Helstone-Sir W. Brett (C) Mr. Clive (L)
Mr. Baggallay (C)
Mr. Scott Jervis (L)
Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie
Herefordshire—
Sir J. Bailey (C)
Mr. Biddulph (L)
Sir H. Croft (C)
†Hertford— +Hertford-Mr. Dimsdale (C) Hertfordshire—(3) Mr. Abel Smith (C) Mr. Surtees (C) Honiton-Mr. A. B. Cochrane (C) Horsham-Mr. Hurst (L) Major Aldridge (C) Huddersfield— Mr. Leatham (L) Hull-Mr. Clay (L) Mr. Norwood (L) Mr. H. G. Atkinson (C) Mr. R. Baxter (C)

Hythe-Baron M. Rothschild(C) Ipswich— Mr. Cobbold (C) Mr. Adair (L) Mr. W. H. West (L) Isle of Wight— Sir J. Simeon (L) Kendal— Mr. J. Whitwell (L) Mr. Pemberton Leigh The Hon. G. W. Milles (C) Sir J. Croft (L) Mr. Tufton (L) Kent, Mid-Lord Holmesdale (C) Mr. W. H. Dyke (C)
Kent, West—
Sir J. Lubbock (L) Mr. Angerstein (L)
Mr. J. G. Talbot (C)
Mr. C. H. Mills (C) Kidderminster-Mr. Makins (C) King's Lynn— Lord Stanley (C) Sir Fowell Buxton (L) Hon. R. Bourke (C) +Knaresborough-Mr. Holden (L) Mr. B. Woodd (C) Lambeth— Mr. T. Hughes (L) Mr. F. Doulton (L) Mr. McArthur (L) Alderman Lawrence (L) Mr. Hartwell (L) Lancashire, North-Marquis of Hartington Colonel Wilson Patten Captain Stanley (C)
Lancashire, North-EastMr. Shuttleworth (L) Mr. Fenton (L) Mr. Holt (C) Mr. Starkie (C) Rt. Hon. W. E. Glad-stone (L) Hon. A. Egerton (C) General Peel (C) Mr. Grenfell (L) Lancashire, South-Eas Mr. Turner (C) Mr. H. Lopes (C) Leeds—(3) Mr. Baines (L) Mr. Beecroft (C) Alderman Carter (L) Mr. J. D. Harris (L) Mr. P. A. Taylor (L) Leicestershire, North— Lord J. Manners (C) Mr. S. W. Clowes (C) Mr. Frewen (C) Leicestershire, South-Viscount Curzon (C) Mr. T. T. Paget (L) Mr. A. Pell (C) +Leominster—(1) Mr. Arkwright (C) Lord Mahon (C) Lord Pelham (L) Mr. Dyott (C) Hon. A. Anson (L) Lincoln— Mr. Seely (L) Mr. Heneage (L) Lincolnshire, North-Sir M. J. Cholmeley (L) Mr. R. Winn (C) Lincolnshire, Mid-Mr. Chaplin (C)

(C)

Lancaster-

Leicester-

Lewes

+Lichfield—

Colonel Amcotts (L)

Liskeard— Sir A. W. Buller (L)

Liverpool— Mr. S. R. Graves (C)

Massey (L) Mr. Rathbone (L)

chen (L)

Mr. Lowe (L) Mr. Quain (L)

Sir R. Clifton (L)

Lincolnshire, South-

Ludlow-Hon. G. Clive (C)
Mr. Seaverne (C)
Lymington—
Lord G. Lennox (C) Macclesfield—
Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst (L)
Mr. David Chadwick
(L) Maidstone Mr. W. Lee (L) Mr. Jas. Whatman (L) +Maldon-Mr. G. M. W. Sandford Mr. Swanston, Q.O. Malmesbury— Viscount Andover (L) Mr. W. Powell (C) Malton— Mr. C. Fitzwilliam (L) Manchester—(3) Mr. Bazley (L) Mr. Jacob Bright (L) Mr. Ernest Jones (L) +Marlborough-Lord Ernest Bruce (L.C.) +Marlow— Colonel Williams (C) Marylebone-Mr. H. Lewis (L) Mr. T. Chambers (L) Merionethshire-Mr. Wynne (C)
Mr. D. Williams (L) Merthyr Tydvil—(2)
Right Hon. H.
Bruce (L) Mr. Henry Richard (L)
Mr. Fothergill (L)
Middlesborough—
Mr. Bolckow (L) Middlesex-Viscount Enfield (L) Mr. Labouchere (L) Midhurst-Mr. Mitford (C) Monmouth-Sir J. Ramsden (L) Mr. S. Homfray (C) Monmouthshire-Mr. C. O. S. Morgan (C) Colonel Clifford (L) Montgomery— Hon. C. R. H. Tracey (L) Montgomeryshire— Mr. C. W. Wynn (C) Morpeth— Right Hon. Sir G. Grey (L) +Newark Mr. Denison (C) Newcastle-under-Lyme-Mr. Allen (L) Mr. E. Buckley (C) Newcastle-upon-Tyne-Mr. H. Headlam (L) Mr. Cowen (L)
Newport (Isle of Wight)—
Mr. C. W. Martin (L)
Mr. R. W. Kennard (C) Norfolk, North-East— Sir E. Lacon (C) Hon. F. Walpole (C) Mr. Gurdon (L) Mr. E. R. Wodehouse (L) Norfolk, South-East— Mr. Howes (C) Mr. Read (C) orfolk, West— Hon. T. De Grey (C) Sir W. Bagge (C) Northallerton-Mr. J. Hutton (C) Northampton— Lord Henley (L) Mr. Gilpin (L) Mr. Bradlaugh (L) Northamptonshire, N.— Rt. Hon. G. W. Hunt, Colonel Packe (L) Mr. Welby Gregory (C) (C) Mr. Stopford (C) Hon. F. H. Vernon (L) Northamptonshir, S.—
Sir R. Knightley (C)
Colonel Cartwright (C)
Lord F. Fitzroy (L)
Northumberland, North Mr. S. N. Con.

Lord Sandon (C)

Hon. W. N. London City— Right Hon. J. G. Gos-Earl Percy (C)
Mr. M. Ridley (C)
Northumberland, South chen (L)
Mr. Crawford (L)
Baron Rothschild (L)
Mr. Ald. Lawrence (L)
Mr. P. Twells (C)
Alderman Gibbons (C)
Mr. Charles Bell (C)
London University—(1) Mr. Beaumont (L) Mr. Liddell (C) Norwich—
Sir W. Russell (L)
Mr. Warner (L)
Mr. Tillett (L)
Nottingham—
Mr. B. Osborne (L)

Walsall-

Mr.

Som ersetahire, West— Sir A. Wood (C) Mr. Gore-Langton (C) Nottinghamshire, North Mr. J. E. Denison (L) Lord E. P. Clinton (C) Nottinghamshire, S.-Mr. Barrow (C) Mr. Hillyard (C) Southampton— Mr. G. Moffatt (L) Mr. Russell Gurney (C)
Captain Maxse (L)
South Shields (1)—
Mr. C. M. Palmer (L) Oldham-Mr. J. Platt (L) Mr. J. T. Hibbert (L) Mr. J. M. Cobbett (C) Mr. Stevenson (L) Southwark-Serjeant Spinks (C) Mr. Locke (L) Mr. Layard (L) Oxford, City— Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell (L) Mr. Vernon Harcourt(L) Stafford-Stafford—
Mr. Bass (L)
Mr. Mellor (C)
Mr. Odger (L)
Staffordshire, North-Dr. Deane (C)
Oxfordshire -(3)
Rt. Hn. J. W. Henley(C)
Colonel North (C)
Colonel Fane (C) Staffordshire, North—
Right Hon. C. B.
Adderley (C)
Sir E. M. Buller (L)
Mr. Smith Child (C)
Staffordshire, East—
Mr. M. Bass (L)
Mr. J. R. M'Clean (L)
Mr. J. Hentley (C)
Staffordshire, West—
Mr. Staveley Hill (C)
Mr. Monckton (C)
Staleubridae— Oxford University— Sir W. Heathcote (C) Rt. Hon. G. Hardy (C) Pembroke Dist .-Sir H. Owen (L) Mr. Meyrick (C) Pembrokeshire— Lord Emlyn (C) Peterborough— Mr. Whalley (L) Staleybridge— Mr. Nathaniel Buckley Mr. Hankey (L) (L) +Stamford— Plymouth—
Sir R. P. Collier (L)
Mr. Morrison (L) Sir John Hay (C) Mr. R. S. Lane (C) Stockport— Mr. Watkin (L) Mr. B. Smith (L) Pontefract-Mr. Childers (L) Stockton (1)—
Mr. Dodds (L)
Lord E. V. Tempest (C) Mr. G. Wilson (L) +Poole-Mr. C. Waring (L) Stoke-upon-Trent-Portsmouth-Mr. Melly (L) Mr. W. J. Roden (L) Mr. Stone (L) Serjeant Gaselee (L) Sir J. Elphinstone (C) Stroud-Sir D. Cooper (L) Rt. Hon. C. Horsman (L) Mr. Winterbotham (L) Preston-Sir T. Hesketh (C) Mr. Dickenson (L) Mr. Dorington (C) Lord E. Howard (L) Mr. J. F. Leese (L) Suffolk, East—
Mr. Corrance (C)
Hon. J. Henniker,
Major (C)
Colonel Adair (L) Mr. Hermon (L) Radnor District-Mr. R. G. Price (C) Radnorshire— Hon. A. Walsh (C) Reading—
Sir F. H. Goldsmid (L)
Mr. Shaw Lefevre (L)
Sir C. Russell (C) Suffolk, West— Major Parker (C) Lord A. Hervey (C) Sunderland-Retford East-Mr. Candlish (L) Viscount Galway (C) Mr. Foljambe (L) Mr. Hartley (C) Mr. T. C. Thompson +Richmond-Sir Roundell Palmer(L) Mr. Gourlay (L) +Ripon-Surrey, East— Hon. P. C. L. King (L) Lord J. Hay (L) Rochdale-Mr. C. Buxton (L) Mr. T. B. Potter (L) Surrey, Mid— Mr. Julian Goldsmid Rochester-Mr. W. Martin (L) (L) Mr. Peek (C) Mr. Kinglake (L) Hon. A. Henniker (C) Mr. Brodrick (C) Rutlandshire— Hon. G. J. Noel (C) Surrey, West— Mr. G. Cubitt (C) Mr. Briscoe (Nonde-Mr. Finch (C) script) Mr. F. Pennington (L) Mr. H. Barclay (L) Mr. Hardy (C) Mr. Paull (C) Mr. E. S. Roden (L) Salford—(2) Sussex, East— Mr. Dodson (L) Mr. Cheetham (L) Mr. H. Rawson (L) Lord E. Cavendish (L) Sussex, West— Hon. H. Wyndham (C) Colonel Barttelot (C) Salisbury— Mr. Hamilton (L) Mr. Marsh (L) Swansea Mr. Dillwyn (L) Sandwich-Tamworth— Sir R. Peel (L) Mr. K. Hugessen (L) Mr. Capper (C) Mr. Worms (C) Mr. John Peel (C) Sir H. L. Bulwer (L) Scarborough-Taunton— Mr. A. C. Barclay (L) Sir J. Johnstone (L) Mr. Dent (L) Shaftesbury. Mr. H. James (L) Mr. Glyn (L) Sheffield— Serjeant Cox (C) Tavistock-Mr. Roebuck (L) Mr. Hadfield (L) Mr. A. J. Russell (L) †Tewkesbury— Sir H. Lechmere (C Mr. Mundella (L) Shoreham-Mr. W. E. Price (L) Right Hon. S. Cave (C) Sir W. P. Gallwey (L) Mr. Harcourt John Sir P. Burrell (C) Shrewsbury— Mr. G. Tomline (L) Mr. W. J. Clement (L) stone (L) Tiverton-Shropshire, North-Hon. G. Denman (L) Mr. Waldron (C)
Mr. Amory (L)
Tower Hamlets—
Mr. Ayrton (L)
Mr. Beales (L)
Mr. Samuda (L)
Colonel Chambers (L)
Mr. O. E. Coope (C)
Truro— Viscount Newport, (C) Mr. Gore (C) Shropshire, South-Mr. More (L) Hon. P. Herbert (C) Somersetshire, East Colonel Pinney (L) Captain Hayter (L) Mr. Richard Bright (C) Truro-Mr. F. M. Williams (L) Hon. J. C. Vivyan (C) Major Allen (C)

Somersetshire, Mid— Mr. R. N. Grenville (C)

Mr. C. H. Paget (C)

Tynemouth— Mr. E. T. Smith (L)

Mr. Eckeraley (C) Mr. Woods (L) Mr. Lancaster (L Wakefieldr. Somerset Beaumont(L) Wallingford— Sir C. W. Dilke (L) Wilton-Mr. C. Foster (L) Wareham—
Mr. Calcraft (L)
Mr. Drax (C)
Mr. Fremantle (C) Warrington—
Mr. G. Greenall (C)
Mr. Peter Rylands (L) Winchester Warwick-Mr. Repton (O)
Mr. A. W. Peel (L)
Warwickshire, North Warwickshire, North—
Mr. Newdegate (C)
Mr. D. Bromley (C)
Right Hon. F. Peel (L)
Mr. G. F. Muntz (L)
Warwickshire, South—
Mr. H. O. Wise (C)
Mr. J. Hardy (C)
Lord Hyde (L)
Hon. C. Leigh (L)
Wester conlead Westmoreland-Hon. G. H. Lowther (C) Earl of Bective (L) Wednesbury—
Mr. Robinson (L)
Mr. Waddy (L)
Mr. Kerr (L) Mr. Brogden (L) Mr. Davis (L) Mr. T. E. Walker (C) Mr. Williams (C) Wycombe Wenlock— Hon. G. C. Forrester (C) Mr. Gaskell (C) Westbury—(1)
Mr. Laverton (L) Mr. Phipps (C) Westminster Hon. R. Grosvenor (L) Mr. J. Stuart Mill (L) Mr. W. H. Smith (C)
Weymouth—
Mr. Edwards (L) Mr. Brooks (C) Whitby-W. H. Gladstone Yorkshire, South— Viscount Milton (L) Major W. C. Worsley Mr.H. F. Beaumont (L) Mr. Stanhope (C) Mr. Starkey (O) Mr. G. E. Bentinck (C) ABINGDON.—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the County Hall, Abingdon, on Tuesday evening, when the borough electors were addressed by the new Liberal cardidate (Mr. Godfrey Lush-

by the new Liberal cardidate (Mr. Goulrey Lushington, of Lincoln's Inn, and son of Dr. Lushington, the well-known judge), and Professor Goldwin Smith, who presided. A resolution, pledging the meeting to support the Liberal candidate at the next election, was passed unanimously.

Berwick.—Lord Bury has issued an address as a Liberal candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the setirement of Sir Dudley Coutts Marioribanks.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Tories have fixed upon Dr. T. Evans, editor of the Birmingham Gazette, as their

BOLTON.—The Conservatives have presented a requisition to Mr. Hick, requesting him to stand at the next election in conjunction with Colonel Gray, M.P. Mr. Hick is a member of an eminent iron

Bradford.—Mr. Ripley, who has consented to come forward as the opponent of Mr. Miall, on Thursday evening addressed a meeting in St. George's Hall, the proceedings being of a noisy and uproarious character. Mr. Ripley based his claims to support on the pacessity for an increase in the

to support on the necessity for an increase in the

number of commercial representatives in the House of Commons. He declared himself in favour of the

disestablishment of the Irish Church, but admitted that he did not sufficiently understand the question

of disendowment to give an opinion respecting it. He was not an advocate of the ballot, but if the ex-

and are in the best possible spirits at the coalition between those two gentlemen, feeling that they have the great bulk of the working men—who are now a

retirement of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks.

second candidate.

Mr. Ripley said :-

Mr. J. B. Carter (L) Mr. W. B. Simonds (C) †Windsor— Mr. R. Eykyn (L) Col. R. Gardner (C) Wolverhampton— Rt.Hon,C.P.Villiers (L) Mr. T. M. Weguelin (L) Mr. H. Barnett (C) Mr. Sherriff (L) Sir F. Lycett (L) Alderman Hill (L) Mr. Airey (L) Worcestershire, East— Mr. H. J. Vernon (L Hon. C. Lyttelton (L)
Worcestershire, West
Mr. W. F. Knight (C) Mr. W. Dowdeswell (C) Hon.C.R.Carrington(L) York, City—(2) Mr. Lowther (C) Yorkshire, North-Colonel Duncombe (0) Mr. Millbank (L) Mr. Cayley (C)
Yorkshire, Mid—
Mr. H.S. Thompson (L)
Mr. C. B. Denison (C)
Mr. J. Fielding (C) Yorkshire, East— Lieut.-Col. Haworth (L) Mr. Broadley (0) Mr. C. Sykes (C) Yorkshire, North-West Sir F. Crossley (L) Lord C. Cavendish (L)

turn. The cartoons, which played such an important part in the last election, are revived, and placards in favour of one or other of the candidates are freely posted all over the town.

Canterbury.—Mr. H. A. Butler-Johnstone, one of the Conservative members for this city, has issued an address as an independent politician. After reviewing the connection he has occupied for some years past with the constituency, Mr. Johnstone says:— E. Antrobus (L) E. Antrobus (L)
Wiltshire, North—
Lord C. Bruce (L)
Sir G. Jenkinson (C)
Wiltshire, South—
Lord H. Thynne (C)
Mr. T. Fraser Grove (L)

years past with the constituency, Mr. Johnstone says:—

I declare myself clearly and distinctly to be no supporter of the present Government. Except by a perversion of terms, in no sense can it be called a Conservative Government. It has fireged Conservative Government. It has fireged Conservative principles in the mire, and turned its back on the traditions of the party. My political sympathies are wholly on the side of those statesinen who seeded from the Government rather than be parties to a policy distated by the patriotic objects of "dishing the White," and securing an ephemeral party triumph. I look forward confidency to the time when the present jugglery shall have ceased, and the great Conservative party shall be re-constituted under the leadership of statesmen who care more for principle than for power; who will deserve the confidence of the country, and secure the allegiance of all moderate politicians. We may then hope that the great Whig party—the historic champions of civil and religious liberty—will be attracted to the ranks of a party whose leaders it can trust, and whose policy is identical with its own. To such a united party I would give my heartiest and most loyal support, and to hasten in every way the formation of such a party I look upon as one of the first duties of a truly Conservative politician. As to the Irish Church, I agree with Lord Stanley that not one educated man in a hundred can be satisfied with its present position; and I can only deplore the singular fatality by which that statesman is prevented from giving effect to the opinions which he holds, and is chained to a policy which he disapproves. But I reproduct that counterfeit of statesmanship which in the presence of a grave national malady declares its impotence to deal with it, and attempts to throw dust in the eyes of the people of England, in order to obscure the true issues involved in the Irish question. On independent principles, on the principles which a Conservative statesman like Lord Carnaryon was not anhanced of Major Brinckman, who is a member of the Conyng-ham family, will come out in the Liberal interest, and it is said that the extreme Tory party will put

and it is said that the extreme Tory party will put two staunch Conservatives forward.

Cardiganshire.—The Liberals of this county have now fixed upon Mr. Evan Matthews Richards, partner of Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., of Swanses, as their candidate to contest the county against Mr. E. M. Vaughan, the Tory candidate. Mr. Richards is a thorough Liberal, and a tried man.

Cardisle.—At a meeting of the Liberal electors on Friday it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Edmund Potter, M.P., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., are fit and proper persons to represent the city of Carlisle in Parliament. It was also resolved that a requisition requesting them to become candidates should be commenced immediately. menced immediately.

menced immediately.

Carmarhershire.—Mr. David Jones, of Pantgles, one of the present members for the county, has retired. His brother, Mr. John Jones, of Blaenos, in compliance with a requisition from the principal Conservatives in the county, headed by Viscount Emlyn, has come forward and issued an address, in which he says he will give the present Government a cordial and disinterested support, in opposition to the policy of Mr. Gladstone and his followers in respect to the Irish Church. Mr. H. L. Purley is the other Conservative candidate, the two Liberal candidates being Mr. David Pugh, the present member, and Mr. Sartoris.

Chelsha.—The Conservatives have decided to

Chelsea.—The Conservatives have decided the bring forward two candidates for this newly-create borough, and the gentlemen selected are Dr. Russell, of Crimean celebrity, and Mr. C. J. Freake, one of the largest employers of labour in the borough. Mr. Wentworth Dilke, one of the Liberal candidates, has made almost a house-to-house canvass throughout the borough, and has secured a vast number of promises. In his address Sir Henry Hoare says:—

As you are aware, I have not refrained from giving effect to my convictions on the momentous question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and you may depend on me heartily and energetically to support the just and statesmanlike policy of our great Liberal just and statesmanlik leader, Mr. Gladstone.

Both parties are now settled down to work in

perience of the next election showed an increase of bribery and corruption, he should welcome the adopt-tion of secret voting. In the course of his speech CHESHIEE (MID).—There is little doubt that the Hon. J. B. L. Warren, son of Lord de Tabley, will contest one of the seats for this division. In less than a week 1,600 Liberal voters signed the requisi-Mr. Ripley said:—

The first question I will refer to for a moment is that of the increasing expenditure of the country. I never was extravagant in my life—(applause)—I do not like extravagance; I like comfort, I like reasonable enjoyment, I like every man to have the greatest possible amount of comfort and enjoyment. (A Voice: "Go on, lad; that won't get thee in.") Never mind, we will see about that afterwards. (Laughter and groans.) With reference to the general expenditure of the country. (Renewed uproar,) Now, come, I think you might as well be quiet. (Renewed laughter.) I know you will by-and-bye. (Cheers, hisses, and groans.)

No resolution was proposed to the meeting. The Leeds Mercury says the supporters of Messrs. Forster and Miall have recommenced their district meetings, and are in the best possible spirits at the coalition

tion.

Chester.—Mr. Richard Hoare, brother of Sir Henry Hoare, has issued an address offering him self as a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P. He promises to support Mr. Gladstone.

Chichester.—At a meeting of his friends last Thursday, Mr. J. Abel Smith said, that if re-elected, he should most unquestionably go back to Parliament as a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone. He should as certainly go to support that great measure of his for the disestablishment—he did not say disendowment, mark!—of the Irish Church. No one who knew him would doubt that he was an honest and sincere follower of the doctrines of the Established Church of England, but he was anxious at the same time to show that his religion was no mere professame time to show that his religion was no mere profession, and that he was desirous of extending to the Roman Catholics in Ireland that tolerance which the religion of the Established Church inculcated.

CLITHEROR.—On Saturday evening a very large open-air meeting was held at Waterloo, Clitheroe, to great power in the constituency—on their side, and that the triumph of the popular candidates is as good as settled. Mr. H. W. Ripley's friends are vigorously organising their forces, and express their determination to use every legitimate means to secure his re-

further the interests of Mr. C. S. Roundell, the Liberal candidate. A resolution was passed in a very enthusiastic manner to the effect that Mr. Roundell was a fit and proper person to represent the

borough in Parliament.

DEBYSHIE (EAST).—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Market Hall at Chesterfield, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman White, to hear a lecture on the Irish Church by Lawrence Gane, Esq., of the Middle Temple. Much interest had been excited in the Church by Lawrence Gane, Eeq., of the Middle Temple. Much interest had been excited in the question by the misrepresentations of Tory lecturers and speakers as to the designs of the Liberal party under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, and hence the eager desire manifested to hear one who was supposed to speak in the name and on behalf of that party. After a general introduction, the lecturer rapidly reviewed the history of the Irish Church Establishment to the present time and its disastrous effects upon the Irish people, and argued that disestablishment was imperatively demanded both by justice and expediency. He then entered upon an examination and refutation of the leading objections to Mr. Gladstone's proposal, considering especially, firstly, nation and refutation of the leading objections to Mr. Gladstone's proposal, considering especially, firstly, the alleged unalterable nature of the compact to maintain the Establishment; secondly, the plea that the Coronation Oath is indissoluble by the nation; thirdly, the "No Popery" cry; and fourthly, the assertion that Parliament possesses no right to control State Church funds, and that they stand in the same relation to the State as private property. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the electors to base their political action upon political righteousness. The lecture met with a cordial response, and was followed by a resolution in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which was passed by an overwhelming majority, approaching to unanimity.

Dewsbury.—The split between the Liberals unfortunately continues. Mr. George Potter has had an interview with fifty working men, and it was

an interview with fifty working men, and it was stated that Serjeant Simon was brought forward because the working classes would not be dictated to by Mr. Cossham's committee. Efforts have been made by Mr. Potter to heal the difference, and Mr. made by Mr. Potter to heal the difference, and Mr. Cossham's committee agreed to the proposition brought forward, viz., to appoint a body of fifteen to meet a similar number of Serjeant Simon's committee; but the latter gentleman's supporters will not agree to this proposal, and have declared their determination to perpetuate the unfortunate division.

DOVER.—It is stated that Mr. Passmore Edwards, of London, is about to address the electors of Dover, in the interest of advanced Radicalism.

in the interest of advanced Radicalism.

EAST CHEBRIAN.—The Liberal electors of East Cheshire have found a most hopeful and excellent candidate to carry their colours in the great struggle at the next general election in the person of Mr. John Frederick Cheetham, of Stalybridge, and we believe it is all but settled, if not quite settled, that he will have for companion the Honourable Lyulph Stanley, son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a young man who is rapidly rising into notice as a barrister. It is not often that a constituency has the choice of two such is rapidly rising into notice as a barrister. It is not often that a constituency has the choice of two such representatives. Both are young men, thoroughly prepared by education and observation for the duties of public life. Both have distinguished themselves as students, and have corrected the narrowness of insular life by extensive travel; for as "home-keeping youths have ever homely wits," a wide experience of men in many lands is more necessary to culture than ever. With these gentlemen the Liberal electors of Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Hyde, Stockport, and Macclesfield ought to win a great and decisive victory.—Ashton-under-Lyne News.

East Wordstershire.—Mr. Henry Foley Vernon

East Wordstershire.—Mr. Henry Foley Vernon will not offer himself for re-election. Mr. Brown Westhead, who once sat for York, will solicit the suffrages of the Liberal electors in conjunction with the Hon. C. G. Lyttelton.

EXETER.—Sir J. B. Karslake, the Attorney-General, says in his address:—

The sudden and vehement attack made upon the Church will, beyond doubt, be renewed with increased vigour in the ensuing session. I shall oppose to the utmost of my power the threatened diseastablishment and spoliation of the Irish branch of the Established Church—a policy which, in my opinion, tands to the Church—a policy which, in my opinion, tends to the severance of Church and State, and endangers the supremany of the Crown are defects existing in the state of that branch of the Established Church, and in the application of its revenues, which require to be dealt with by legislation; and I shall be prepared readily to support any such well-considered schemes for amendment as upon full con-sideration of so important a subject may appear to be

GREENWICH.—Mr. Baxter Langley's address explains that he withdraws his candidature as long as the name of Mr. Gladstone is before the constituency, adding:—"Should Mr. Gladstone be elected (as I confidently hope) for South-WestLancashire, he will, I have no doubt, decline the seat which Greenwich will have conferred upon him, and in that case I shall renew my candidature for your suffrages upon those advanced Liberal principles which have been made familiar to most of you by the platform and press. But in the meantime I shall give my cordial co-operation to the Liberal party, asking in return, no pledges of future support to myself."

HEREFORD .- Mr. Wyllie, one of the Liberal candidates for this borough, was Foreign Secretary to the Supreme Government of India, and has been a successful writer on Indian subjects in the Edinburgh Review.

Hull.-The returns show that there are on the new register the names of upwards of 16,000 electors. The second Tory candidate for this borough is Mr. H. J. Atkinson, a Wesleyan. Mr. Baxter, the

other Tory candidate, has promised his support to the Permissive Bill.

LAMBETH.-Mr. T. Hughes has issued his address, in the course of which he says:-

I believe that the new electors will prove themselves worthy of the trust which has been placed in them, and that the nation will be invigorated and strengthened by this act of justice and wisdom. The measure has, however, been needlessly straitened and hampered by the ratepaying clauses, which it will be necessary to recast, and a large measure of redistribution must be passed before the Act can work satisfactorily. These will be amongst the first subjects with which the new Parliament must deal. I need scarcely add that, if returned, I shall as heretofore, steadily support Mr. Gladstone in his statesmanlike policy as to the Irish Church, and also shall do all I can as an independent member to strengthen his hands as the leader, and the most worthy leader, of the Liberal party. The new Parliament will also have before it, ripe for vigorous and searching legislation, many vital social questions, such as the relations of labour and capital, education, the opening of our Universities to all Englishmen irrespective of creed, municipal government, the poor laws, and financial reform. On all these subjects my views are already known to you, and I hope to have the opportunity of discussing them fully and freely at meetings I propose to hold in the borough before the dissolution of the present Parliament. There are also questions specially affecting the metropolis which will claim early attention. Of these, the equalisation and redistribution of rates, so as to throw upon the rich districts and the owners of the soil a fair share of local burdens, the simplification and consolidation of the government of the metropolis, the preservation of the remaining open I believe that the new electors will prove themselves orthy of the trust which has been placed in them, and plification and consolidation of the government of the metropolis, the preservation of the remaining open spaces, the improvement of the licensing laws, and of spaces, the improvement of the licensing laws, and of the law relating to weights and measures, are the most important and pressing. All of these reforms I shall support heartily. I shall also as heretofore do my best to obtain healthier and better homes and food for the poor, and to restore the character of the English Sunday in London as a day of rest. I have already publicly stated in the borough that I do not propose to have recourse to the usual electioneering machinery. I shall strictly adhere to this intention, and particularly I may say that I shall employ no paid agents, and send no cirstrictly adhere to this intention, and particularly I may say that I shall employ no paid agents, and send no circulars, feeling sure that if you think that I have represented you well and faithfully, you will send me to Parliament without requiring from me an expenditure which I have resolved, upon principle, not to incur. In this resolution I am happy to say I have the hearty support of many friends in the borough, who believe with me that the time has come for a protest against the ordinary method of conducting elections.

Mr. F. Doulton has also issued his address, giving an emphatic contradiction to the report that he intended to retire. He pledges himself to go to the poll, and believes his political conduct will be endorsed by the electors. Mr. Hartwell appears as a "working man" candidate, and has issued his address. In it he says:—"My platform may be generally summed up as follows: Residential and registered manhood suffrage, protected by the ballot; diseatablishment of the Irish Church, and the impartial disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland: tial disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland; legal recognition of trade societies, and protection for their funds; a national and compulsory system of secular education; a radical reform in parochial management and elections."

LANCASHIEB (NORTH-EAST). — Mr. Chamblayne Starkie, Ashton Hall, Lancaster, has consented to become a candidate, in conjunction with Mr. J. Maden Holt, for the representation of this district in the Conservative interest.

LEIGESTERSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Curzon and Mr. Pell having coalesced and issued a joint success, Mr. T. T. Paget has also issued his address, in which he

For myself, I can only say that, as long as these two objects remain unaccomplished—as long as Mr. Disraeli continues to occupy the place to which the country at large calls Mr. Gladstone—as long as the small but wealthy Church of a smaller and wealther minority continues in the assendance in one sister island over the wealthy Church of a smaller and wealthier minority continues in the ascendancy in our sister island over the poverty and numbers of six-sevenths of her population, so long shall my efforts and my services be yours whenever opportunity offers, and you may please to command them. Whether these efforts should be repeated in my person alone, or whether in conjunction with some other candidate of Liberal opinions, it is of course not the property of the property for me to advise. I can only repeat that as to me the value of the struggle far outweighs the value of the seat, I trust that no consideration, personal to myself, will influence that decision, which must rest entirely with the Liberal electors of this county.

MAYO COUNTY.-Mr. G. H. Moore, the candidate for the county of Mayo, has pledged to vote for repeal of the Union at a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy in Castlebar. Archbishop MacHale was present, and spoke at the meeting.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. - Large meetings have been held during the week at Merthyr, Aberdare, &c., in support of Mr. Henry Richard. There is the greatest reason to anticipate his return at the head of the poll. The Nonconformist committee have subscribed poll. The Nonconformist committee have subscribed amongst themselves a fund to defray the election expenses, and are determined to return Mr. Richard free of expense to himself. With respect to the other two candidates, Mr. Bruce has held large and enthusiastic meetings at Merthyr Downs and Mountain and he has been also condition and the second secon tain Ash, and he has been also cordially received at Aberdare. Mr. Fothergill has met with a hearty reception at Aberdare. At Mountain Ash the feel-ing was strong against him, and at a meeting held a few nights ago at the other end of the borough his few nights ago at the other end of the borough his opponents were so strong that they prevented the carrying of a vote of approval, and almost came to blows. The meeting broke up amidst terrible confusion and disorder, and the workmen gave three ringing cheers for Henry Richard. The contest will be the most exciting in the Principality. The constituency numbers now over 16,000 voters, of whom

15,000 are working men. The ironmasters of Cyfaithfa and Dowlais, two important districts of the borough, have determined upon allowing free voting to their workmen, with whom Mr. Richard

voting to their workmen, with whom Mr. Richard is immensely popular.

North Warwickshire.—Mr. George Frederick Muntz, who unsuccessfully contested this division at the last general election, and the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, brother of Sir Robert Peel, are to be the Liberal candidates for North Warwickshire, in opposition to Messrs. Newdegate and Bromley Devenoret. Davenport.

Nottingham.—Mr. A. G. Marten, who was defeated at a former election, is named as the Conservative candidate about to be brought forward. He is expected to pay a visit to the town shortly. It is also said that Mr. Charles Seely, jun., son of the member for Lincoln, has expressed his willingness to solicit the suffrages of the electors on Liberal principles. Sir Robert Clifton and Mr. Osborne will also contest the borough.

PERTH.—The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird has issued an address to the electors of the city of Perth, in the course of which he says:-

On the great question of the Irish Church Establishment, I cordially supported Mr. Gladstone's resolutions—1st, Because I consider the endowment of opposite creeds to be an unprincipled policy, and rather than consent to this, I would sacrifice the present Church endowments; and, second, I am persuaded that in Ireland the maintenance of a Protestant Establishment tends to defeat the very object for which it exists. I cannot to defeat the very object for which it exists. I cannot identify Christianity with the existence of an Establishment, neither can I, with the example before us of the Free Church, despair of the maintenance of the Protestant Church in Ireland when freed from dependence upon the State. The question of the appropriation of the surplus funds of the Church will need most careful deliberation; and I will only say on this point that I should be disposed, if practicable, to apply them to a well-digested system of national education, with the Bible in the schools, but divested of any denominational education with the schools. tional character, and in which parents alone should have the right of objecting to instruction in it.

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.—Sir Roundell Palmer who did not vote with the Liberal party on the Irish Church question, has issued his address to the electors of Richmond. The hon, and learned gentleman says that, feeling the magnitude of all questions con-nected with the relations of Church and State, he has been unwilling to commit himself to any general declaration of policy without having before him some practical measure. He yields to no man in personal and political attachment to Mr. Gladstone, and desires to see the cause of Irish discontent removed. He would support any measures with that object in view, "even though they should involve changes of importance affecting the political connection between the Church in Ireland and the State," but he considers that the Church endowments ought to be allowed to remain in all places where they are not disproportionate to the wants of a resident Protestant

population. STOKE-UPON-TRENT.-Mr. W. S. Roden is a candidate for this borough in conjunction with Mr. Melly. In reply to the inquiries of an elector he has sent the following:—"1. I am in favour of throwing open the universities. 2. I will support a measure for allowing Dissenters to act as trustees of endowed schools. 3. I will vote for a bill for the removal of the present exclusive character of Trinity College, Dublin. 4. I am decidedly in favour of College, Dublin. 4. I am decidedly in favour of putting Dissenters on a footing of equality with Churchmen in the use of parochial burial-grounds in the entire kingdom. 5. I am strongly in favour of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy, as well as of anything tending to improve legislation on all Irish questions. Please make any use you think proper of this letter. I am very desirous that there should be no mistake about my opinions."

Salford,—A crowded meeting of the electors of Salford was held on Friday night, to hear addresses from the Liberal candidates, Mr. Cheetham and Mr. Rawson. A resolution pledging the meeting to support the candidature of these gentlemen was passed all but unanimously.

all but unanimously.
Southwark.—On Thursday the sitting members, Mr. A. H. Layard and Mr. J. Locke, issued their addresses to the electors, seeking re-election. Up to the present there is no prospect of any opposition.
STAFFORDSHIEF (EAST).—Mr. Base having declin

to relinquish his seat for Derby, it is in contempla-tion to invite Mr. A. Bass, the member for Stafford, to come forward for this new division of the county.

St. Andrew's.-Mr. Edward Ellice has issued an address to the electors of the St. Andrew's district of burghs. In regard to the Irish Church, he says that in effecting its disestablishment and disendowment the new Parliament will do justice to the feelings of the Irish people, and remove a flagrant cause of dissension and complaint. So far from apprehending from the proposed change danger to our national religion, he is persuaded that, on the contrary, we have every advantage to hope for from that spirit of union which thenceforth will bring together and animate in voluntary support of their common cause the whole Protestant population of Ireland.

Surrey (West).-Mr. Briscoe has issued his address. He says that although he would willingly vote for reform in the Irish Church, he cannot support its disestablishment.

of the Irish Church. With respect to Mr. Gladstone, Sir Henry says:

Men of Liberal opinions must form themselves into Men of Liberal opinions must form themselves into a party, or they would have no chance against a party which is opposed to them. A party must have a chief, and the only man amongst the Liberals who could at this time rally its various sections around him is Mr. Gladstone. He has great genius, varied accomplishments, and extensive political knowledge. His sympathies are generous, his thoughts elevated, and his eloquence unrivalled. He may have faults—who is without faults?—but I admire his talents and his virtues, and as long as he displays these, I shall be amongst his warmest supporters.

Tynemouth.—Mr. James Shaw, of London, the

TYNEMOUTH.-Mr. James Shaw, of London, the Conservative candidate, has withdrawn

Wigan.—The Liberals have decided to support Mr. John Lancaster, in conjunction with Mr. Woods. They have both accepted the following programme, adopted by the Liberal Registration Association:—

adopted by the Liberal Registration Association:—

1. The adoption of vote by ballot; 2. Disestablishment of the Irish Church; 3. Protection of workmen in all trades from preventible dangers; 4. Amendment of the laws as to masters and workmen, so as to place both on an equality before the law; 5. Legal protection for the funds of trades unions; 6. Provision for the education of all the people; 7. Repeal of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Bill of 1867; 8. Support of Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party.

WILTSHIRE (NORTH). —An address from Lord Charles Bruce has just been issued to the electors of this division. On the Irish Church question he says that it seems to him there is no alternative between

that it seems to him there is no alternative between disendowing the present Church of a minority or of equally endowing the Roman Catholic Church of the equally endowing the Roman Catholic Church of the majority. As an attached member of the Church of England he could not support any proposal to endow the Roman Catholic Church, and therefore he will vote against the maintenance of the Irish Church Establishment.

#### THE NEW CONSTITUENCIES.

The following return of the number of voters for Birmingham and some of the boroughs in the midland district, as shown in the lists just issued by the over-seers, giving also the number upon the old register, and showing the increase occasioned by the extension of the franchise, appears in the *Birmingham Post*:—

			New Voting		Old			
				Lists.	TO I	Register.	I	ncrease.
Birmingham		•••	***	43,477		13,472	44.	30,005
Banbury				1,700		789		911
Bridgnorth				1,376		658		718
Bewdley		•••	•••	1.089		339		750
Coventry				7,716		3,715		4,001
Dudley				12,392		1,410		10,982
Evesham		•••		757		307		450
Gloucester				4.000	•••	1,800	•••	2,200
Hereford				2,477		1,096		1,381
Kidderminste				2,650		614		2.036
Leicester				14,570		5,959		8,611
Newcastle-un	der-		10	2,600		1,000		1,600
Stafford				3.137		1,634		1,503
Stoke-on-Tre	nt	•••	***	14,959		3,446		11,513
Wolverhamp	ton	***		16,627		5,132		11,495
Worcester				5,736		2,822		2,914
Walsall				6,000		1,258	•••	4,742
The mumb		· ·				100000000000000000000000000000000000000		d their

The number of persons who had not paid their poor-rates at Glasgow on the last day allowed by the act was 23,000. Of this number 18,000 are actual defaulters, and 5,000 exempted by poverty. The Times says it is worthy of notice that within the past two or three weeks not forty persons in all Glasgow have voluntarily paid their arrears of poor-rates so as to entitle them to a vote to entitle them to a vote.

An approximation may now be made as to the numbers of the new constituencies of Liverpool, Birkenhead, and South-West Lancashire. At the last borough election for Liverpool there were 19,900 last borough election for Liverpool there were 19,900 voters on the register, but the number this year is about 37,750, of whom 20,150 are in the parish, the remainder being in the out-townships. In Birkenhead there will be about 5,000 voters at the next election, against 3,800 at the last. In South-West Lancashire (the West Derby Hundred of the late Southern Division), and in which Mr. Gladstone is one of the candidates, the number of electors was recently about 10,100. At the next election, this number will be about doubled—the new occupiers placed on the lists being about 6,500, and the new placed on the lists being about 6,500, and the new claims (Liberal and Tory) about 4,500.

The number of electors at Bury St. Edmunds in 1867 was 720; by the operation of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the total promises to be increased this year to 1,486. At Colchester the number of voters last year was 1,012; this year it promises to be increased to 2,825, exclusive of the freemen. The new lists of Parliamentary electors freemen. The new lists of Parliamentary electors prepared for Lincoln show a total of 4,040 names, while the register for 1867 presented the total of 1,738 voters. At Stamford there were last year 504 electors; this year the total appears likely to be increased to about 1,085. Under the new system Newark will have 1,770 electors, as compared with 680 The borough lists of the new constituency of Sheffield are now prepared. The old constituency numbers 9,136, and to this number the Reform Act will add about 20,000, making the total constituency of the borough at the next election from 20,000 to 30,000. The constituency of Windsor will be tripled. In Glamorganshire there is, it is said, a majority of 2,285 out of 6,293 in favour of the

# ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

the Registrar-General, exclusive of the Charterhouse, Merchant Taylors', St. Paul's, and Westminster Schools, is (according to the report of the Endowed School Commission) twenty-four. To these may be added the foundation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, which is applied in the form of exhibitions only. Among these twenty-five foundations are three which support schools having each an upper and lower department. these twenty-five foundations are three which support schools, having each an upper and lower department. These are Christ's Hospital, St. Olave's, Southwark, and Dulwich College. The aggregate gross income of these foundations, some of which are applicable in part to other purposes besides the support of the schools, has been computed at 97,7081. per annum. The net annual income, after payment of all charges on account of repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connection with the property and school buildings, is estimated at 55,1891. besides 1,0891. for exhibitions. The greater part of the income is derived from the foundation of Christ's Hospital, whose net income from endowment is 42,0001. per annum, leaving foundation of Christ's Hospital, whose het income from endowment is 42,000*l*. per annum, leaving 13,189*l*., or, including exhibitions, 14,278*l*., for the aggregate income of the remaining foundations. In the case of one foundation at least (Dulwich) the prospective increase in the revenue is so great that no safe estimate can be formed of its future income.
Of these twenty-five schools, besides Christ's Hospital
and the foundation of St. Lawrence, Jewry, some are classical, with 1,417 scholars; nine are semi-classical, with 1,159 scholars; four are non-classical, classical, with 1,159 scholars; four are non-classical, with 577 scholars; two are elementary, with 88 scholars; one is in abeyance; and the other two are united with other primary schools. The net annual income of the four schools already named is about 19,000*l*., besides above 7,000*l* for exhibitions. The net annual income of endowments applied to the secondary instruction of girls (exclusive of Christ's Hospital) appears to be about 2,000*l*. Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in the metropolis may be set down at 84,000*l* per annum. There is also a large number of endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor. Ten of these large number of endowments connected with the primary instruction of the poor. Ten of these foundations have gross incomes of 1,000*l*. a year each and upwards. They are—the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, 1,137*l*.; Lady Holles' School, 1,377*l*.; Reeve's School, 1,164*l*.; the Grey Coat Hospital, 2,736*l*.; Emmanuel Hospital, 3,118*l*.; Bancroft's Hospital, 4,589*l*.; Raine's School, 1,321*l*.; Aske's Hospital, 4,800*l*.; Newcomen's School, 1,666*l*.; Roan's Schools, 1,000*l*. Thirteen others have gross incomes between 500*l*. and 1,000*l*. each. The commissioners say that their information is not so complete as to enable them to form a very precise plete as to enable them to form a very precise estimate of the net annual income of these charities, but their gross annual income amounts to about 45,000%. A large proportion of this is applied in the form of clothing and maintenance of boys and girls, and part also for other non-educational purposes, as almshouses. After every allowance has been made, it may safely be affirmed that the net income of the trusts for educational purposes in London (including 42,0001. belonging to Christ's Hospital) exceeds 100,000l. per annum.

# LORD NAPIER ON THEODORE'S LAST

Lord Napier of Magdala was entertained at a public dinner at Welshpool on Saturday night. In return-ing thanks for his health having been drunk, he spoke at some length in reference to his closing negotiations with King Theodore. It had been said that Theodore had been deceived, but he was glad to take that public opportunity of saying that nothing had been authorised by him which could have led the king to the belief that he would accept one jot less than the terms of his first demand. The first person who was sent to him by Theodore was Lieutenant Prideaux. Theodore said, "Yesterday I thought myself the strongest man in the world; today I know that there are stronger than I, and I want peace." He (Lord Napier) wrote to him, telling him that, if he gave up all the prisoners, he and his family would be honourably treated. He wished to say nothing that would exasperate him or make him desperate, but he did not, on the other hand, wish to lead him to believe that he would take less than he had demanded. Lieutenant Prideaux returned with had demanded. Lieutenant Prideaux returned what this letter, and Theodore was very angry. He felt that the honour of England stood before all things, and that he could not yield in his terms. He sent Lieutenant Prideaux back to say that no terms could be accepted except those that he had demanded. On his return he met the greater part of the prisoners released, and he returned with them, and the same night all the prisoners for whom they were officially responsible were in the English camp. He thought it might be accepted as a mathematical fact that if he had sent Lieutenant Prideaux back it would have been almost certain death to him, and he must say that young man acted most gallantly, feeling as he did that his fate was imminent; but not one word did he say in deprecation of the sentence that he (Lord Napier) had pronounced. If he had sent Lieutenant Prideaux back to probable death when he had no. Prideaux back to probable death when he had no body, was it likely, when he had everybody for whom he was responsible, that he should depart from his original terms? Whatever Theodore might have conceived, or his servants might have persuaded him, it was perfectly clear that the British general could not authorise anything but the original terms he had not forth. After the advance on Magdala, during put forth. After the advance on Magdala, during the time which Theodore's army took to surrender The total number of endowed grammar schools included in the metropolitan division, understanding by that term the cities of London and Westminster, and parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, within the metropolitan district as defined by

when they were taken wounded to the hospital, find-ing we were not going to slaughter them, looked upon our acts as the generosity of angels; they could not believe it; and such was the feeling in Theodore's mind that mercy to him seemed impossible. He attempted to escape, but the surrounding hills were filled with his enemies, and he returned and died by his own hand. his own hand.

#### THE DROUGHT AND THE HARVEST.

The Bishop of Oxford has desired his Archdescons to take steps for the general use of the "Prayer for Rain." Very distressing accounts of the effects of the long drought continue to come from the provinces. Again we have accounts of the damage done by the ignition of crops, grass, &c., from the railway-engine sparks and other causes. The extraordinary aspect of the country, as seen from the great lines of railway, is everywhere provoking exclamations of surprise even from unobservant travellers. Nothing at all like it has ever before been seen in England.

The wheat harvest may be said to be finished in West Norfolk; the crop is good on all the coolbottomed soils, but it has suffered on the light, sandy, gravelly lands. Barley and cats are considered a failure throughout the important barley growing district of West Norfolk, being light in bulk and short in yield. The wheat crops in the fens are generally abundant, and the quality is also good.

In north and east Yorkshire all sign of rain has again disappeared, the reported rains of last week having only just touched the northern part of the

In north and east Yorkshire all sign of rain has again disappeared, the reported rains of last week having only just touched the northern part of the county. If, as there now seems every indication, the present week hold dry, harvest will be about over. The lowland farmers have, many of them, secured all their sheaf corn, and their hands are migrating to the wolds, where the corn is all ripe, and the only hindrance to its being secured at once is want of labour.

The turnip crop is fast disappearing-literally

dried up.

Harvest is all but concluded in Sussex. As regards
the accounts universally agree as to the wheat crop, the accounts universally agree as to the fulness of the yield, and as to the extraordinarily fine condition and quality of the grain. Almost every acre of wheat in this district may be said to have acre of wheat in this district may be said to have been housed in splendid condition, and without an hour's rain upon it. Barley and cats, though got in in first-rate order, are variable in yield, falling short in many instances. But even these, as well as beans and peas, have turned out better than was antidpated in a variety of cases. Of course the continued have the besteld warr saveraly on pastures and on drought has told very severely on pastures and on turnips and roots, and much anxiety is experienced, owing to the deficiency of feed. From the hop districts the accounts are by no means satisfactory.

The long drought still continues in Westmoreland, and may now be said to have endured for fully three months—a term unprecedented during the next forty-six years. It may be deted from the let

past forty-six years. It may be dated from the 1st of May, for, though there was the usual amount of rain in that month, yet the quantities were, at any one time, so small as to be in most instances but just appreciable. All the minor streams are quite dried up, and the very largest of the rivers are reduced to the merest driblets, of course rendering the prosecution of factory and mill-work by means of water power quite impossible. Many fine trout have been taken out of the streams dead, the effect, it is supposed, of sunstroke. There is very little water for domestic purposes, and in the town of Kendal the inhabitants have received notice, in fact they are now under notice, to preserve their consumption "as much as possible." Even the permanent wells are giving indications of exhaustion, and in short, the drought indications of exhaustion, and in short, the drought in Westmoreland is beginning to assume the appearance of a visitation. However, the harvest progresses with undisturbed vigour. The yield of wheat is unprecedentedly abundant, especially in the low-lands, while the caten and the barley crops are just the reverse, the ear being small and chaffy, and the straw short and thin; indeed, in some, and they not a few, instances the latter is scarcely six inches in length. Turning suffer greatly length. Turnips suffer greatly.

Drought prevails in Russia as well as in Western Europe, and apparently is quite as severe. In the provinces of Kieff, Podolsky, and Volhynia a famine is talked of. The fears of the peasants exaggerate the extent of the evil, there is no doubt, but at the

the extent of the evil, there is no doubt, but at the same time prospects are really alarming.

The wheat crop just harvested in the great central region in the United States is reported to be unusually large, and of fine quality. The Indian corn was delayed by the protracted cold rains during the spring, but now promises well; in the south, however, it has suffered from protracted drought. The hay crop has been immense. The reports from the South as to the cotton crop are favourable, and a large yield is promised. large yield is promised.

# MARK-LANE,-THIS DAY.

There was a moderate show of English wheat on sale hard to-day, consisting principally of new samples in good condi-tion. The demand ruled steady, at Monday's improvement in the quotations. In foreign wheat—the show of which was good—a small retail business was concluded, at the late advance. Barley was steady in value, the few new samples on sale being held for extreme rates. The malt trade was quiet, but without alteration as to prices. There was very little doing in floating cargoes of wheat, holders demanding a slight advance. Spring corn afloat was steady. Good sound oats changed hands freely, at very full prices. The supply consisted chiefly of Russian qualities. Beans were a slow sale,

#### TO the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of BRADFORD.

In compliance with a requisition publicly presented to me on Saturday last, and bearing the signatures of 7,581 householders of Bradford, either in possession of, or legally entitled to, the Elective Franchise, I venture to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching General Flection.

The earnestness of political conviction, and the strength of political sympathy, which a requisition so numerously signed, and got up at so large an expense of gratuitous labour, must be taken to represent, leave me no choice but that of gratefully acceding to its request, in the fullest confidence that when the day of election comes I shall receive the support of the Liberal party in the borough, comprising, I believe, an overwhelming majority of voters.

My political views were carefully expounded to you at the contest which took place in the autumn of last year. They remain unchanged; but the circumstances to which they will now have reference differ widely from those to which they were then applicable. The censtituency to whom they are now submitted for judgment takes in a much greater portion of the working men of the borough, and recent discussions and votes in Parliament have given marked prominence to a line of policy in the direction of which I have laboured for many years with unflagging interest.

The approaching electoral struggle throughout the United

years with unflagging interest.

The approaching electoral struggle throughout the United Kingdom will turn upon the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. If returned as your representative, I shall heartily co-operate with Mr. Gladstone in giving legislative effect to the spirit of his resolutions. On grounds of high Imperial policy, of justice, of conciliation, and of national unity, even more than on the abstract ground on which I rest my disapproval of Church Establishments, I hold it to be the first duty of the Reformed Parliament to remove once for all this institutional memorial of an ecclesiastical supremacy naturally affronting to the self-respect of five-sixths of the Irish people.

This, however, although the primary and most urgent duty of the next Parliament, will not exhaust the measure of its responsibility. It will have to perfect the electoral system, by removing the restrictions imposed upen the right of franchise by the ratepaying clauses of the Acts of 1867 and 1832; by extending it in the counties; by an equitable distribution of seats; and by giving to electors the protection of the ballot. I shall be active and zealous in the prosecution of these objects.

I shall be active and zealous in the prosecution of these objects.

I hope that a decided check will be put upon the present wasteful expenditure. True economy seems to me to demand that taxation should be more direct, and that the various departments of the public service should be brought under more efficient control. A re-organisation of the army upon the basis of substituting merit for purchase in the assignment of commissions, and such a reconstruction of the Admiralty as will insure its complete responsibility to Parliament, would abste the extravagance and diminish the cost of each, while a resolute policy of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, would permit a considerable reduction of both.

A satisfactory adjustment of the relations between capital and labour will, no doubt, engage the anxious attention of the next Parliament. I rejoice in the belief that already some progress has been made towards this end, and anticipate that industrial partnerships, co-operative establishments, and councils of arbitration, may lead on to a complete solution of all economical difficulties between the employers and employed. Meanwhile, I shall claim an equal protection by law for the funds of associated bodies, whether connected with the one or the other.

Every measure submitted to Parliament for extending a sound, unsectarian education to the people will receive careful examination, with a view of my giving it, if possible, a cordial support. The object, I believe, must eventually be gained by means of a system of secular instruction provided for by local rates; but I look forward to the complete realisation of it through a gradual process, rather than by an abrupt change. abrupt change.

Gentlemen, you will not expect that in this address I should exhaust all the political and social topics upon which it will be my duty to declare my opinion before you exercise your right of franchise. On all the more important of them I retain the views which I again and again expressed when amongst you last year. But I cannot conclude without pledging my best efforts to satisfy your utmost wishes in regard to the local interests of your borough, and I do so with the greater confidence because, in the event of your returning ms to the House of Commons, I hope to be returned in conjunction with one of your own most distinguished townsmen, Mr. W. E. Forster.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, EDWARD MIALL.

London, August 3, 1868.

#### 10 the ELECTORS of the BOROUGH of HACKNEY. GENTLEMEN,-

It has become my duty to address you, in consequence of the approaching Dissolution of Parliament, and to acknowledge with gratitude, the kindness and indulgence I have experienced at your hands in all matters connected with the performance of the various arducus duties of the honourable position I have, mainly by your favour, so long held as your representative; and also to announce to you my candidature for the important borough of Hackney in the future Parliament.

During the long period of my close and intimate association with you as your resident member, I am not conscious of ever having neglected your interests; I have never permitted any private object of my own to interfere with the discharge of my public duties; and I have had no other thought or wish than the distinction of your approval. Born in your borough, my life has been passed in the performance of local public duties as one of your magistrates, and in daily intercourse with you. Known to most of you, and warmly attached to and identified with your interests, I have been honoured with your confidence during many successive Parliaments, and I frankly own that it is still my ambition to continue to dedicate myself to your service.

I need not explain my political oninions for my votes in

cate myself to your service.

I need not explain my political opinions, for my votes in Parliament—the only sure test—have long been before you. They have been influenced solely by considerations for the public goed; the freedom, welfare and happiness of the greatest number; they have ever been for Peace, Reform, and Retrenchment—for who is there among us that has not felt the oppression of the constantly-increasing taxation of the country, the gross inequality of the rates levied for the relief of the poor, the increase of crime, and the maintenance of an increasing Income-tax in order to provide for large military and naval establishments in time of profound peace? To my votes, then, I can boldly appeal, for they have been in strict unison with the principles I have ever avowed; and those principles are, for the most part, identical with your own.

Bincerely thanking you for the kindness I have experienced

Sincerely thanking you for the kindness I have experienced at your hand, and assuring you that, in the event of my again being returned to Parliament, you will always find me, as your neighbour, alive to your local interests and prosperity, and, as your representative, faithful to the great public trust confided to me,

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your very faithful friend and servant, CHARLES SALISBURY BUTLER. Cazenoves, Upper Clapton, 11th July, 1868.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCOMPORMIST are as follows: -

One Line

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# The Monconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868.

#### SUMMARY.

QUEEN VICTORIA, travelling as the "Countess of Kent," has arrived at Lucerne, where she has been recommended to sojourn awhile for the benefit of her failing health. Her Majesty, while passing through Paris, received a brief visit from the Empress of the French, but was unable to return the call. Her aversion to ceremony and desire for privacy have been everywhere respected, and we trust that amid the grand scenery of Switzerland, the Queen will recover strength and spirits. During her Majesty's absence, Prince Arthur, her third son, has worthily represented the Queen at the opening of a public park at Middlesborough, the munificent gift of Mr. Bolckow to his fellow townsmen. It is by such graceful acts that the members of the royal family render signal service to the State, and increase the attachment of the people to the Throne.

Lord Stanley, who is the Minister in attendance on the Queen, has not neglected his opportunities of promoting the interests of peace While in Paris his lordship had an interview with the Marquis de Moustier, and we are assured that as the result of their interchange of views "the present state of affairs in Europe presents none but peaceful indications, corroborated by the perfect understanding existing between England and France." The Emperor has confirmed the favourable assurances of his Foreign Minister by a pacific speech to the citizens of Troyes while he was passing through

that city. Lord Napier of Magdala has taken a public opportunity of denying some injurious reports relative to the final negotiations with King Theodore. The Abyssinian potentate was not, his lordship says, deceived or misled. No negotiations were authorised inconsistent with the demand that the King should surrender. "If, after the defeat of Good Friday, Theodore had hung out the smallest rag to show submission he would have received mercy." It was not English sternness, but his own pride and distrust, that induced the King to refuse all offers, and rush upon his own destruction. The ex-planations given at Welshpool clear up the only doubtful matter relative to an expedition which icter in its best light, and has enhanced our reputation for magnanimity and self-restraint throughout the world.

Mr. W. E. Forster's annual address to his constituents is, as usual, an interesting contribution to the politics of the day. On the Irish Church question, the senior member for Brad-ford meets his opponents on their own ground, and with masculine vigour exposes the weakness of their arguments. The doom of that Establishment never seemed more certain than when its position is viewed from Mr. Forster's standpoint, which is that of the practical statesman. His remarks on other questions of public importance will be read with interest. Mr. Forster sees great difficulties in the way of a rate-paying system of education owing to adverse public opinion; though he does not not despair of overcoming it. He expects the repeal of the minority clause of the Reform Bill and a considerable reduction of expenditure, thinks that we are verging to the single-seat plan, and that there will be a large Liberal majority at the coming election, which will be real and not nominal. Mr. Forster would remodel the not nominal. Mr. Forster would remodel the House of Lords, and greatly alter the licensing system with a view to imposing strong restriction. With a few firm

tions on the sale of intoxicating liquors. The cordial vote of approbation which was accorded to Mr. Forster at the close of his speech was supplemented by a resolution, unanimously adopted, in favour of Mr. Miall as his colleague, and deprecating the introduction of a third candidate "to divide the Liberal party, and to defeat the cherished purpose of the newly-enfranchised electors."

Interesting returns are coming to hand as to the increase of the electoral roll in the new borough registers. The constituency of Liver-pool will be augmented from 20,000 to 37,000; of Birmingham from 13,472 to 43,477; of Sheffield from 9,000 to 28,000; of Bradford from 6.000 to over 21,000. In Glasgow the increase is less than had been expected by many thousands, owing to the general non-payment of poor-rates by small householders. In South Lancashire the electors are more than doubled, which gives hope that Mr. Gladstone will be triumphantly returned; and the voters in some towns, such as Dudley and Stoke, are more than trebled. In all our large boroughs there is small chance for the "Constitutional party," unless it should eventually appear that Mr. Disraeli's faith in the partiality of democracy to Toryism is justified by the result.

#### THE CALL TO ARMS.

THE people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are now fairly committed to a struggle between new views and old traditions, the like of which, for the magnitude of the interests it involves, for the intensity of feeling it excites, and for the far-reaching consequences to which it will open the way, has not been witnessed for many generations. The great political battles of the past were fought out by comparatively small armies, and the points on which they turned left nearly undisturbed the fundamental principles on which our system of government may be said ultimately to rest. The contest upon which we are now entering will have to be decided by the great bulk of the country's manhood, and the issue of it, whatever it may be, will largely affect, for weal or for woe, the social, intellectual, political, moral, and religious development of the nation for perhaps a century to come. Already there have been preliminary skirmishes in Parliament, the severity of which indicates what will be the tremendous character of the conflict when the full tide of battle shall roll over the land. Already the strength of both the contending parties is being collected, organised, and disci-plined for the fight. Within about three months the grandest of electoral campaigns will have been brought to a close, and every mind is busy in trying to estimate in advance on which side. and to what extent, victory will declare itself. The pause which precedes final action affords a fitting opportunity for the commanders-in-chief to address their respective troops. Mr. Gladstone is the first to avail himself of it, and the speech which he delivered to his constituents at St. Helens will be regarded as the firing of the first cannon in the now commencing encounter.

In form, in verbal adaptation to the audience which he addressed, in local colouring, and, to some extent, in the selection of its topics, the speech must be received as an election speech of the right hon. gentleman to his constituents. In substance, it is the voice of the chief to the Liberals of the empire. Mr. Gladstone, as became him, in rendering an account of steward-ship to those who had committed to him the trust of representing them in the last Parliament, touched upon several subjects which, however important in themselves, occupy for the present a very subsidiary place in the thoughts and anxieties of the people. He dealt with them, it is true, in a summary manner, but the few words he devoted to each were neither ambiguous nor unsatisfactory. The Reform Acts he regarded as having placed the liberties of the people upon a wide and firmer basis than that which they ever before enjoyed —but the work of which they consist could not be accepted as finished work. The old Parliament has connected the franchise with restrictions so vexatious, as to devolve upon the new one the duty of removing the anomalies with which it is defaced. The question of taxation came in, of course, for a share of the former Chancellor of the Exchequer's notice, and elicited from him a serious statement to the effect that, altogether irrespectively of the Abyssinian expedition, very little less than three millions a year have been added to the permanent expenditure of the country during the brief official career of her Majesty's present Ministers. The state of Ireland, however, and the econothoroughly mastered his subject, as well as the eye of a statesmen which could take in all its salient features at a glance, he drew a vivid sketch of the political position of Ireland, held down by the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, populated by a race a large portion of which looks with aversion or with a sullen neutrality upon the operation of with a sullen neutrality upon the operation of the law, only one step removed from civil war, and, in the event of a contest with a foreign foe powerful enough to effect a landing on the Irish coast, constituting a danger to the empire. We coast, constituting a danger to the empire. We place of conflicts—our votes will be the arms we coast, constituting a danger to the empire. We must look, said he, this dark fact of Irish discontent in the face. We must set the laws and institutions of that country right, and we may

institutions of that country right, and we may then, with just confidence in Almighty God, await the result. Here, then, is the soul of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy—"to recognise and satisfy in full the demands of public justice."

"The Irish question," said the future Premier—and he said it, no doubt, under a keen sense of his prospective responsibility—"has many branches," but "the two principal questions that will arise for the consideration of the coming Parliament are—one connected with the tenure Parliament are—one connected with the tenure of land; the other, with the religious institu-tions of the country." Mr. Gladstone spoke hopefully of the possibility of solving the land question in a way that will give security to the Irish cultivator for the effort and the result of his industry, and that will at the same time fully recognise the rights of property. He desired to enable Irishmen to pursue their career in the land of their birth, instead of looking for a home across the Atlantic, and he believed that this might be effected "without any derogation from those civil claims which the different classes of the community may make to be protected in the enjoyment of the privileges which they hold under the sanction of the law.

It was naturally to be expected that the prominent and absorbing topic of Mr. Gladstone's speech should be the Irish Church. The right hon, gentleman did not present the questionhow could he?—under any novel aspect. But his observations showed that he is evidently familiarising his mind with the strong points of the subject. We note this with the greater satisfaction because there have not been wanting efforts, base efforts, to persuade the nation that the Liberal chief recoils from the grand enterprise he has undertaken. But, in truth, the more frequently and the more closely he contemplates it, the more satisfied does he appear to become of its necessity and its essential rightness. The Irish Church, he told his constituents, cannot be reformed. To purge it of its abuses would be simply to get rid of all that it is, and all that it possesses. You cannot mend it in one direction without making it worse in another, and the reason is that there is no basis for that Church. Candidates who are conceding schemes of reform resemble the man who confessed of his razors that they were not made to shave but to sell. These plans of reform are not destined to be the matter of practical legislation. There are but two courses open—to take away the Irish Church Establishment, or to build up some other beside it. It is folly to talk of the danger to Protestantism which the policy he recommends will incur, or to reproach the Liberal party for its alliance with Roman Catholics. The alliance is not for religious purposes peculiar to us and to them— it is for purposes of civil justice. The combination is one for working out, irrespectively of religious persuasions, a design founded on the principles of natural and civil equity which all men, and particularly all Christians, are bound passage :-

As for the danger to Protestantism, I might be contented to rely for the warranty of your Protestantism on the support of that great body of Nonconformists who, I suppose, would not be denied to be Protestants by the stiffest and most staunch member of the Church who, I suppose, would not be denied to be Protestants by the stiffest and most staunch member of the Church of England, to show that we are not combined for purposes hostile to Protestantism. I might go further, and show that our policy is to be considered absolutely in itself with respect to what it is intended to arrest. The system is the one which has led to the establishment of the Maynooth grant, which was intended to lead to the support of a Roman Catholic university. . . . You must be prepared to give a great deal more to Maynooth and the Roman Catholics if you mean to maintain the Established Church in Irelaud.

The wight hop gentleman concluded by re-

The right hon gentleman concluded by reminding the people of their responsibility in determining this question. Theirs, he told them, would be the blame if the painful, shameful state of things in Ireland be suffered to continue—theirs the honour and the praise, if now, uniting hearts and hands, and putting shoulder to shoulder, they joined in a firm and resolute effort to return such men to Parliament as will address themselves to the consideration of these great questions with the fixed determination to deal with Irishmen as they would exception accept the programme which he has deal with Englishmen or Scotchmen, and as laid down. A large number of the Liberal would lead to a genuine constitutional system.

touches, showing the hand of a man who had they would wish that Irishmen, if it had so thoroughly mastered his subject, as well as the eye of a statesmen which could noble and ennobling call to arms—not quite so place of conflicts—our votes will be the arms we wield—and may God help us to play the man, and speed the right!

#### THE LIST OF CANDIDATES.

WE have given in another column as com-plete a list as we have been able to make up from various sources of the candidates for English and Welsh seats at the ensuing general election. To venture upon such an undertaking three months in advance seems to be sufficiently hazardous. But the political situation is exceptional. Canvassing has been going on more or less for two months past, and although there may be changes here and there, the muster roll of candidates for legislative honours is substantially drawn out, and nearly every constituency south of the Tweed is, even at this early period, prepared for the conflict. It is quite possible to review the hosts arrayed on either side, and if we cannot safely predict individual results, some reliable conclusions on the subject may be formed.

It will be seen that in Buckinghamshire, the Premier's own county, the Tory party fail to present their wonted aspect. They have ventured only to claim two of the three seats, where of late they have monopolised the representation. Bucks is, to this extent, a type of all England. The tide of Liberalism flows steadily onwards, and its opponents either retire before it or allow themselves to be carried onward by the current. Some of the strongholds of Conserva-tive influence have already disappeared before the rising flood, or their power is curtailed. The results of a Reform Bill proposed by a Tory Minister and moulded by his opponents are visible in the list of candidates before us. Though the nomination boroughs have obtained a brief respite, the number of borough seats under the exclusive control of the territorial aristocracy, is considerably lessened, and in the new town constituencies Toryism is very weakly represented, or does not venture to put in an appearance. Two thirds at least of the candidates now claiming the suffrages of the electors of England and Wales are marshalled under the banner of Liberalism. Many may be defeated, but in the aggregate the odds are greatly in their favour. The Conservatives enter upon the conflict in diminished numbers, and with a prestige damaged by the false posi-tion into which their leader has led them. Mr. Disraeli did his best to manipulate the inevitable Reform Bill in the interests of a party whose principles are adverse to an expansion of our representative system. But he neutralised the resisting force of his own followers without being able to disarm his opponents. The rough list of candidates we have given, showing an overwhelming majority of Liberals, foreshadows

the failure of his tactics. Glancing down the record, large number of the names which the last Parliament has made familiar. The substratum of the new House of Commons is likely to be composed of the same materials as that which has closed its labours. But the position of members seeking re-election is altered, though their personality remains. The old Tories are their personality remains. The old Tories of the system of government has brought about; Glancing down the record, we encounter a large number of the names which the last Parprofession of progressive principles and their readiness to amend without destroying the institutions of the country; Liberal-Conservatism, as a distinctive title, is buried in the grave of Lord Palmerston; and out of the secessions from Lord Derby's Ministry has arisen a small but influential nexts of Conservatives. a small but influential party of Conservativesof which Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Butler-Johnstone are conspicuous types—who deprecate resistance to inevitable changes, and the decision of questions of high policy by party interests. On the other hand, the Whig section of the Liberal party has become obsolete, and the name itself has only an historical interest. Mr. Gladstone's name, and his Irish Church policy are the bond of union for Whigs and Radicals alike. Some of his bitterest opponents during the last three years, are now obliged to enlist openly under his flag; others may be also their saats by his flag; others may perhaps lose their seats by their hostility to his leadership; and all without

members will be re-elected, but the most in-dependent as well as the least trustworthy will have to profess a loyal adherence to their chief.
The majority Mr. Gladstone is likely to have
behind him will be a real and not a nominal

majority.

If one half of the new Liberal candidates whose names have been put forward should be sent to Westminster, there is no fear of another sent to Westminster, there is no fear of another Palmerston Parliament in the future. They will reinforce the Radical phalanx at Mr. Gladstone's back. Such men as Sir H. Bulwer, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Sir George Young, the Hon. A. Herbert, Mr. C. S. Roundell, Mr. Wyllie, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, Sir John Acton, and the Hon. L. Stauley, represent something more than a stereotyped creed, and will be fitting exponents of the thoughtful Liberalism of the day. There is a prospect of the return of a number of local gentlemen who have worthily fought the battle of political justice in their own districts, and have thus been in good training for a more conspicuous arena; in good training for a more conspicuous arena; and the band of Nonconformists in the House, and the band of Nonconformists in the House, which has grown in numbers and influence at every election for the last generation, is likely to be greatly augmented, and may render effectual aid to a Government the ecclesiastical policy of which they will be able scalously to support. Judged by the list of candidates, the new Parliament will comprise an unusual number of representative men,—that is, of persons who have taken in hand special questions, or who can speak with authority in the name of considerable sections of the community. And such members will be of the community. And such members will be among the most earnest supporters of Mr. Gladstone—none the less so because they more or less displace a class of politicians with whom public interests have been subordinate to personal objects. The country will not miss the wealthy parvenus, joint-stock speculators, and railway directors, from a House of Commons which will be called upon to grapple seriously with some of the great social and eoclesiastical problems of the day.

#### A GLANCE AROUND EUROPE.

THERE may be said to be no continental news of present interest, and the column of European telegrams which is daily dished up by the industry of Reuter and Co. is the dreariest of all reading during this dull season. It generally happens about this period that royal progresses are in fashion, and the interchange of visits by crowned heads furnishes abundant food for gossip to the hungry newspapers of continental capitals. But this resource now fails. It has pleased the European Sovereigns to remain at home this year—all save Queen Victoria, whose trip to Lucerne for a change of air and scene has fairly puzzled the curious journalists of Paris, and unprofitably taxed their inventive powers. We hardly remember so eventless a summer, or a period when the elements of mischief, intrigue, or ambition were less manifest. As the Emperor Napoleon on Saturday told the good citizens of Troyes, "Nothing to-day threatens the peace of Europe.

Whether this qualified assurance might not be indefinitely extended depends apparently more upon the will of the potentate who gave it than upon any other sovereign or nation. France is recommended to "have confidence in the future," and France is now somewhat disposed to take the Emperor at his word. Whatthey show no eagerness to invest in the tempting loan which the Government has thrown upon the market; they begin to think that supremacy in Europe may be purchased at too dear a rate. Public opinion in France has almost ceased to take an active interest in the affairs of other nations, and concentrates its energies on domestic reforms. If the late Press Bill was an incomplete boon, it has proved sufficiently effectual to excite the misgivings of the Government. Throughout the departments, small newspapers are appearing in shoals, and are educating public opinion, discussing grievances, and undermining the omnipotence of the Prefects. Napoleon III. hesitates to go to a general election from sheer apprehension that an appeal to universal suffrage will replace a subservient by an independent legislature. Im-perialism is driven into a corner, and has before it the alternative of a retrogressive step which might menace revolution, or an advance which

The one could hardly be attempted without pre-The one could hardly be attempted without precipitating a foreign war; the other would tend to put an end to the condition of armed peace which now obtains. When Napoleon tells his subjects that nothing to-day threatens the peace of Europe, he no doubt has in view the perplexities of domestic politics, and the necessity laid upon him to take the people into his counsels either this year or the next.

Germany affords no opportunity for arousing French sensitiveness. All that Count Bismarck needed to insure German development Bismarck needed to insure German development—defensive treaties, a uniform code of laws, a union for commercial purposes of all the states south as well as north of the Main—has been secured. The point has been reached at which German unity is compatible with Prussian supremacy, and the Minister-President is content to pause. The material interests of the Fatherland are one. Pacific development will strengthen the ties that unite the various populations, and foster the spirit of freedom. Germany is too contented and prosperous to be aggressive: and Count Bismarck can afford to take a lengthened holiday without detriment to the interests of the Confederation which he has called into being. The Government of King William is strong enough to take its own independent position without fear of France, and without subservience to Russia. without subservience to Russia.

The inability of the French Emperor to make a tool of Austria has checked any incipient longings he may have cherished for a struggle with Prussia. The Kaiser, however much disposed, can no more play into the hands of Napoleon III. than of Pius IX. He has a Parliament to consult, and s Hungarian nation to convince. Baron Von Beust is too sagacious a statesman to care for foreign alliance; too much a German to assist French ambition. With the Austrian Empire has passed away its mischievous traditions. In building up the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the Minister who directs the affairs of the State does not look for external help, nor hope to profit by useless jealousies. He has become as he promised "a good Austrian, without ceasing to be a good German." "Frequent opportunities," as the Times remarks, "have been thrown in Austria's way. She has had no small amount of seduction and provocation to withstand. There were the Luxemburg episode, the sudden revelation of the secret treaties between Prussia nd the South German States, the Emperor Napoleon's visit to Salzburg, the celebration of the King of Hanover's birthday at Hietzing, and, last of all, the meeting of the German Rifle Association, just closed, at Vienna. On all these occasions M. Von Beust's answer to the tempter was one and the same :- The quarrel of Austria with Prussia has been fought out, and Germany is the prize of victory. Austria harbours no resentment against Prussia, no designs upon Germany. She is bent upon the preservation of peace, and she acts up to that object by refusing all combinations, by adhering to the strictest neutrality." Austria has resumed her position, though in a better sense than heretofore, as the great Conservative Power of Europe.

Austria has not only ceased to be a rival of Prussia, but is at peace with Italy, not less to the gain of Victor Emmanuel's subjects than her own. The interests of the two nations no longer clash, and Italy, like Austria, is setting her finances in order. The task of the Menabrea Cabinet is not an enviable one. To cut down armaments out of proportion to the national resources, to set free the springs of industry, and honestly to grapple with accumulated de-ficits, is not a romantic enterprise, but is a erprise. surer road to national greatness than feverish longings for Rome. The Parliament which has been so long in session at Florence has done much to restore the credit of the State and to renew the popularity of the Sovereign. At the present moment Italy has perhaps a smaller army in proportion to the population than any other European monarchy. As neither France nor Prussia covet her alliance, her Government has happily no temptation to swerve from that path of pacific progress on which it has at last entered. The free institutions and civilising agencies of Italy will more effectually subvert the authority of the Pope than the sword of Garibaldi.

Unable to carry out her ambitious designs against Turkey, and held in check by a united Germany, Russia occupies herself with obliterating Polish traditions and institutions, and in pushing her way in Central Asia. The Czar has ceased to be a terror to Western Europe.
There is only one speck in the European
horizon. The long-expected but oft-deferred revolution in Spain may any day burst forth. So long as the army remained faithful, Queen I sabella's dynasty seemed secure. But her troops are discontented at the banishment of

their generals, the instincts of self-preservation are leading the Moderados to make common cause with the Progresistas, and the Queen's last resource is failing her. A change of dynasty in Spain might open a new chapter in the history of Europe, and put an end to that passive attitude which the French Emperor maintains. But it would be difficult for Napoleon III. to interfere, should a really natural movement dethrone the Bourbons, and give one more chance to the unhappy Peninsula.

# Foreign and Colonial.

The Emperor remains at Fontainebleau. Replying on Saturday to a speech from the Mayor of Troyes, the Emperor expressed hopes that nothing would disturb the peaceful development of trade and commerce, and concluded as follows:—

I would not pass through Troyes without stopping a moment in order to give a proof of my lively sympathy for the people of the Champagne, who are animated by such patriotic feelings. Last year I felt pleasure in noticing the progress of industry in your province. I urge you to continue it, for nothing to-day threatens the peace of Europe. Have confidence in the future, and do not forget that God protects France.

In the provinces as well as in Posis the hostility.

In the provinces, as well as in Paris, the hostility of the French Government to the independent press continues to be manifested. The Messager de l'Ouest, found guilty of "exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government" has been sectioned in the necessity. the Government," has been sentenced in the person of its manager to a fine of a thousand francs, and in that of its editor to two hundred francs. The Avenir Algeries has been fined one thousand francs, and has another charge still hanging over its head. Notwithstanding these severities, new papers continue to be

The new French loan is not, it seems, going off quite so well as was expected. In the country districts it has been received somewhat coldly, and in Paris it has got into the hands of speculators, not-withstanding the inducements held out to bond fide investors of the humbler class. That it will, however, be covered many times over does not appear to be doubted.

Lord Stanley, who accompanied the Queen to rance, remained behind, and was entertained at france, remained behind, and was entertained at dinner by the Empress at Fontainebleau on Friday, in company with the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Lyons, the Marquis de Moustier, M. Rouher, Marshal Niel, and General Fleury. Lord Stanley had previously had an interview at the Foreign Office with the Marquis de Moustier, and the Elendard of the next evening was enabled to announce that the interview was of considerable duration and of a cordial character. It furthermore states that the haracter. It furthermore states that the two Ministers reviewed the chief points of general foreign policy, and that the impression left upon the minds of both by this "confidential conversation" was that "the present state of affairs in Europe presents none but peaceful indications, corroborated by the perfect understanding existing between England and France." The France and Patric write in the and France." The France and Patrie write in the same sense. On Saturday Lord Stanley was received by Prince Napoleon, and in the evening left Paris to

join her Majesty at Lucerne.

The trial of M. Rochefort for refusing to insert a Government communiqué in La Lanterne, the new satirical, paper came off on Friday. He was condemned to pay a fine of 50 francs. He was also sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and fined 200 francs for the assault upon M. Rochette. La Lanterne was seized on Saturday by the police. The immediate effect was to set everybody talking about the occurrence, and to create a demand for the forbidden publication, which of course could not be supplied. On the Bourse the competition to obtain copies of La Lanterne was so eager that as much as eight and ten france was eager than eag four months' imprisonment, and fined 200 francs for

# GERMANY.

his retirement in Pomerania.

Formal notification has been made of the accession of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and of the free city of Lubeck, to the Zollverein.

# AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Army Organisation Bill has passed the third reading by 192 against 83 votes. The Diet will hold its last sitting this week, and adjourn till the 16th of September. An address has been received in both Houses from the Servian Skuptchina, expressing sentiments of Sciendaria and protherhood towards the timents of friendship and brotherhood towards the members of the Hungarian Diet. Prince Alexander Karageorgewicz has been arrested at Pesth.

# ITALY.

After a sharp contest the tobacco convention has After a sharp contest the tobacco convention has been agreed to by the Italian Chamber. An attempt was made to postpone the discussion and appoint a committee of inquiry, but it was unsuccessful. A resolution expressing confidence in the Government was afterwards carried, and the bill then passed. Signor Lanza, the President of the Chamber, who had temporarily yielded up that post in order to take an active part in the opposition to the Ministry, at once resigned his office. The position of the Cabinet seems at one time to have been really in danger.

American General Carroll Lewis, communicating the positive instructions of the Pope to abandon recruiting in the United States for the projected volunteer battalion for the Papal service. General Lewis's mission is therefore terminated.

#### SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid state that the Progressista and Moderate parties have united, and that owing to the unanimity of feeling throughout the country, any revolution that may occur is likely to be of a bloodless character. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the governors of the various provinces, warning them not to rely on the loyalty of the army, but to seek support in the civic and rural guards. The Government is greatly in want of money, and can only borrow at a high rate of interest. It is said that bands of insurgents have of interest. It is said that bands of insurgents have appeared in the mountains of Sierra Morena. Serious dissensions are said to exist between the civil and military authorities at Barcelona. The Captain-General, in virtue of the powers invested in him by the state of siege, has dismissed the Prefect. General Pezuela has been nominated Captain-General of the president of Captain-General of the province of Catalonia.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have taken up their residence in Lisbon.

AMERICA. The Southern Representatives to Congress have adopted resolutions urging Congress to prolong its session until the election for the Presidency is over, and also asking for the impeachment of President Johnson. President Johnson has announced that Alabama has ratified the constitutional amendment.

The news from the Southern States is very unsatisfactory. There was a great increase of lawlessness in Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. The Governor of Louisiana had applied to the President for an additional military force; and the Radicals of Virginia had appealed to General Grant to interfere in the case of General Stoneman, who was alleged to be retaining in office persons disqualified by the laws of Congress. The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill for funding all State debts at present existing, or which might become due within three years. In Georgia Messrs. Hill and Miller had been elected United States Senators.

Several anti-Confederation meetings have been held in North Section.

held in Nova Scotia.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King and Cueen of Denmark are about to pay visit to St. Petersburg.

The Archbishop of Orleans is, it is said, preparing

great work on the coming Ecumenical Council. It is said that M. Louis Blanc is to be one of the candidates for Paris at the ensuing general election. The City of Paris on her way for New York

passed eighteen icebergs.
Six new cardinals are about to be created by the Pope. Amongst these will be an Englishman—Monsignor Talbot—a relative of Lord Shrewsbury.

The Prince Royal of Belgium appears to be in a critical state of health. According to the latest accounts hopes are entertained of his recovery.

One object of Joseph Karam's visit to Rome, it is stated, is to offer to the Pope a Maronite contingent for the defence of the Holy See.

The young Queen of Greece has given birth to a son, and the event is said to have excited the most lively satisfaction in Athens.

It is officially announced that the great railway route to the Pacific will be opened for through traffic from New York to San Francisco in July, 1869.

Not only does the most perfect accord exist between the French Government and the Papal Court, but both the Emperor and his Foreign Minister have renewed their pledge that France will defend and uphold the Papa in grown great sality. uphold the Pope in every eventuality.

Dr. Richter reports the Russian cattle to be suffer-

ing from a very wide-spread disease of the spleen. This disease is quite distinct from that known as the cattle-plague. Great numbers of horses have perished of it, and in some instances it has attacked men with fatal effect.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM .- On Thursday Count Bismarck's health continues to improve in last, a pit at Jemappes experienced one of these terrise retirement in Pomerania. instantaneous death of nearly fifty of the workmen, and the serious injury of many others. Three hundred men were employed in the pit at the time.

Preserved Meat in Australia.—Several patents

have been recently taken out at Melbourne for the preservation of Australian meat for exportation, and various establishments of this kind have commenced

operations, and are reported to be rapidly extending their business with the mother country, and with Hamburg, where meat is said to be nearly as dear as it is in England.

The Girl of the Period. — An Irish lady, writing from the centre of India, says:—"Did you see that article in the Saturday Review some time ago, called 'The Girl of the Period?' It was spiteful and untrue, but Captain —— tells me that it has ful and untrue, but Captain —— tells me that it has done an immense deal of harm out here. It has been translated into Hindustani, and the people are all saying, 'Why should they educate their women if that's the result of education on Englishwomen.'"

The Boers of South Africa.—The Nata 1

Mercury gives a horrible account of the slave-trade carried on by the Boers of the Transvaal Republic. The Boers make expeditions against the native tribes. kill the adults, and carry off the children into slavery, The Rev. Mr. Ludorf, an old Dutch minister, stated, in a public meeting of the Boers, that on one occa-Cabinet seems at one time to have been really in danger.

General Kanzler has forwarded a letter to the grass and burnt alive," and no one contradicted him. The British Government is determined to protect the Basutos against these raids, and the Boers have sent envoys to Europe to protest against its conduct and procure aid for the Republic. They ought to obtain a hearty reception from the gentlemen who adhered to the South, and subscribed to the Eyre Defence

Fund.—Spectator.

FALL OF A MOUNTAIN.—Antelao, which hangs over several villages of Cadore, and was always an object of terror to the villagers, gave way on the evening of the 27th of July. It is supposed that the great heat of the weather melted the snow on the great heat of the weather metted the show on the mountain, and that the water washed away the small support of the masses of overhanging rock. In a brief space eleven persons were buried under the ruins of their houses, and more than sixty families are rendered homeless.

are rendered homeless.

The Rev. Dr. M'Cosh, recently appointed to the presidency of Princeton College, United States, is to have a hearty reception from his friends in the States. The New York Evangelist says that, as a suitable preparation for his coming, some gentlemen of that city have raised a fund of 60,000 dollars to endow his chair. This will be a double advantage—of securing to him an annual income of 4,000 dollars, and leaving untouched the present salary, which is continued ing untouched the present salary, which is continued to the retiring president, Dr. M'Lean.

FRENCH IMPERIAL WARS .- The following, quoted by an official authority, from a semi-official state-ment, is the French bill of costs for war since the

accession of the present Emperor:-

.. £53,920,000 Crimean War ... Italian " .. 13,800,000 6,640,000 Chinese Occupation of Rome .. 2,000,000 Syria ... 1,120,000 Supplementary expenses 3,560,000

There is a trifle of 24,000,000%. for the Mexican expedition not included in this statement, which raises the total to about 105 millions sterling.

REAPING BY NIGHT ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAT. -The Dutch journals mention the scarcity of water in the province of Trisia. That derived from rain costs 30c. the pailful, and from wells 5c. In the island of Voorne nothing is available except ditch water, which is, of course, pernicious to health. The heat is described as tropical, and many persons have died in the fields. An enormous number of insects fill the air, numerous species of which are quite un-known to the oldest inhabitants of those districts. In many localities the reaping of the harvest goes on only at night. [The same course has been pursued in some parts of England. On the farms of Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, their reaping-machine last week was kept going throughout the night, and no mishap whatever occurred.]

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.—The correspondent of the Daily News, having again succeeded in running the blockade into Crete, writes from Sphakia under date of the 20th ult. He says that the island is still struggling for freedom with the traces of two years of war spread far and wide. "There are still," he adds, "almost daily combats amongst the burnt villages and neglected fields, whilst the blockade is run as of yore at regular intervals." The Turkish cruisers still, however, appear to keep a good look-out along the coast, and are evidently ready to fire a few passing shots whenever they think them necessary, so that blockade-running is not altogether unattended with danger. The urgent necessities of the moment contine to be—bread to keep the Cretan patriots alive, and gunpowder to hold the Turks at bay. Medicines and surgical instruments are re-

garded as comparative luxuries.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR. The funeral of Rasoherina took place on Tuesday evening, April 14th. The day following the Queen's death the usual proclamation went forth that all the people, men, women, and children, were to have all their hair cut off. You may imagine how the people all looked completely shorn of their locks. could scarcely recognise those we knew best. The Queen was buried with a great deal of pomp. Her tomb is a pretty one, built from Mr. Cameron's design and under his superintendence. In the tomb were placed over four hundred dresses, some of which cost more than 100%. Her body was wrapped in native lambas. The e were about seven hundred in number, and averaged in price say 3l. each. There were also twenty watches, one of which cost 200l. I don't know how many earrings, finger-rings, and other valuables. Everything the Queen was fond of was put in the tomb with her, there to spoil and rot. The coffin was made of dollars beat up into bars and riveted together so as to form a large oblong box, capable of holding a dozen people (not alive). It cost 22,000 dollars, or over 4,000*l.*—Missionary Chronicle.

Mount Vesuvius .- Letters from Naples report that Vesuvius, so far from being tranquil, has been giving indications of life throughout the summer. A fortnight since a party of foreigners, who are too often indisposed to take advice, resolved on ascending to the summit of the new cone. They had no sooner arrived, however, than they were assaulted by an unexpected shower of pumice and fragments of lava. Several of the party were severely wounded; so much so, indeed, that they could scarcely descend the mountain and obtain the assistance which was necessary to enable them to continue their road to Resina. The latest reports state that Vesuvius increases in activity. Those who venture to ascend to the summit of the new cone, we are told, are presented with a magnificent spectacle, nothing less than a vast lake of boiling lava, which at intervals ejects dense columns of smoke, mingled with ashes and red-hot lava. The enjeyment of this spectacle is not, however, without great danger, as we have already

described. The thunders are again loud and often repeated, so that the mountain itself trembles. These shocks are not confined to Vesuvius, but ex-These shocks are not confined to Vesuvius, but extend to the neighbourhood, and as far as Naples, where on Saturday, the 25th of July, one shock was felt which continued fifteen seconds. The report of Prof. Palmieri on that day was "Vesuvius for four days has much increased in activity." The detonations are stronger and more frequent. The seismograph notes that the ground in Naples is alightly agitated. For the convenience of visitors, what is called a "Ristoratore" is about to be established in the Hermitage, where refreshment and a decent place of repose may be found. This looks as if another winter campaign was expected.—The Atheneum.

An Unexpected Reception.—A venerable lady,

AN UNEXPECTED RECEPTION.—A venerable lady, AN UNEXPECTED RECEPTION.—A venerable lady, an old resident of this city, who bears an honourable name, and who, while the war lasted, did as much as any soldier, and far more than many a younger woman, to aid the Government, keep the hospitals supplied with lint and delicacies for the sick, and hold the wealthy circle in which she lived up to the constant duty of spending their money freely for patriotic purposes—this noble old lady, with such a patriotic purposes—this noble old lady, with such a social record to crown her eighty years of well-spent life, was actually intruded upon by a gang of Democrats calling themselves gentlemen, when the following conversation took place:—The lady: "Well, gentlemen, to what am I indebted for this unexpected visit?" First gent.: "Are you not Mrs.——?" The lady: "Certainly I am." Second gent.: "And the mother of Mr.——, who holds such and such an office in Washington?" The lady: "Yellow" The lady: "Certainly I am." Second gent: "And the mother of Mr. —, who holds such and such an office in Washington?" The lady: "Yes, Mr. — is my son." Third gent: Then I suppose, Madam, is my son." Third gent.: Then I suppose, Madam, you will be glad to accommodate as many of the delegates to the Democratic convention as your house has room for?" The lady: "I assure you, sir, you are much mistaken. No persons of that character are ever welcome in my house. (Rising and ringing the bell; to the servant who enters): Martha, open the door for these persons. Gentlemen, you will be good enough to relieve me from this very unwelcome intrusion. I am at a loss to understand what I have done to give an impression that I could willingly. done to give an impression that I could willingly harbour a traitor in my house." Exit roughs-in-broadcloth, looking very sheepish, and contemplatively squirting tobacco-juice over the steps to right and left as they go.—New York Tribune.

#### MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. H. R. Grenfell, the two Liberal candidates for the South-western Division of Laberal candidates for the South-western Division of Lancashire, attended a meeting of the electors of South-west Lancashire in the Volunteer Hall, St. Helen's, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. T. D. Hornby, of Liverpool, presided, and about 1,500 persons were present.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, addressed the meeting at some length. He congratulated the country on the passing of the Reform measures which had placed the liberties of the country on a broader basis. At the same time, he regretted to say that the concessions that had been made have been attended with restrictions and exceptions so vexatious that this work—great as it was-could not be regarded as a finished work. (Cheers.)

It will probably be necessary, before we are many years older, that the Parliament about to be chosen, or years older, that the Parliament about to be chosen, or some other Parliament, should endeavour to give a more consistent application to the principles embodied in the recent measure of Reform, removing those anomalies with which it is unhappily defaced. (Cheers.)

Referring to the "vital" question of taxation, he regretted that three millions had, with no sufficient instifaction, hear added to the "parliament" expense.

justification, been added to the "permanent" expen-

diture of the country.

Giture of the country.

Few among us are disposed to grudge that [the Abyssinian] expenditure, but I do regret that under the sway of the present Government the scale, both of the military and of the civil estimates of the country in its regular service, has been so extended as to entail upon you an additional charge to be supplied by taxation amounting to not less than about or near three millions of money; that is a matter upon which, in the course of the proceedings connected with the present election, I shall feel it my duty to enter more at large, and I trust that when you meet candidates for the representation of South Lancashire other than my hon. friend and myself you will invite those candidates likewise to enter upon that particular subject, to go into it very much at large, that particular subject, to go into it very much at large, and to explain, in their own defence, and to your satisfaction, why it is and wherefore that after for a series of five or six years the Liberal Government of this country, which certainly was not supposed to be fanatically economical, had found the means of continually operating some reduction in the charges and burdens of cally economical, had found the means of continually operating some reduction in the charges and burdens of the country, upon the accession of what is called a Conservative Government to power it is suddenly discovered that the tide has turned, and that from month to month, almost, as new estimates are produced, every estimate and every charge made upon you is in advance and in excess of that which preceded it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone then turned to the Irish question. He pointed out that when the Act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus expired, that country would have been for three years deprived of the legal guarantee of personal liberty which was the elementary prin-ciple of all their privileges. Yet the First Minister of the Crown had thought fit to state that the state of Ireland was a matter of great congratulation. This seemed, looking at the facts of the case, as "mental infatuation"—for the prolonged suspension of personal liberty indicated a state of things only a degree removed from civil war. The Liberal party had endeavoured to look the question in the face, and to endeavoured to look the question in the face, and to satisfy in full the demand of public justice. The Irish question had many branches. He could not mention all of them. The two principal questions that would arise for the consideration of the coming Parliament were,—one connected with the tenure of

the land; the other with the religious institutions of the country.

As respects the tenure of land, that question is in the rear, while the other occupies the front. The land question is one which comes home to every Irish land-owner who is seriously desirous to give to the Irish cultivator the security for the efforts and the result of his industry, which he does not adequately enjoy. I hope we may enable the Irishman to pursue his career in the land of his birth, instead of looking for a home across the Atlantic—a home which we may be glad he has the power of resorting to, but which we can never desire he should be driven to, either by compulsion of law or the want of a fair and rational provision for his security. And, gentlemen, I must add, it is my firm conviction that this may be done with the fullest regard to the rights of property, in which, and in the due observance of which, not property alone, but the entire community, has a vital interest; and without any derogation of those civil claims which the different classes of the community may make to be protected in the enjoyment of the privileges which they hold under the sanction of the law.

Then came the Irish Church—an expression which Lord Lytton had described as the greatest bull in the language, for it was called the Irish Church because it was not for the Irish. (Laughter and cheers.) That that Church could not remain as it was, every one admitted—the only question was how they should deal with it. He had read with greater curiosity the addresses of his opponents to the constituent bodies. The great feature of them was opposition to Mr. The great feature of them was opposition to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. But something more than

that was wanted.

You will please to remember that it is their business to find a policy for the country—it is the business not of the Opposition, but of the Government, to tell you how the country is to be governed, and it is our business to challenge their plans. At present the whole matter is inverted—those who are in the Government seem to have no plan for the management of Ireland, and they content themselves with criticising our plans—(cheers)—and their candidates appear to have received from head-quarters an instruction which I have not seen, but which I imagine may be something like this:—"Be very cautious as to what opinions or intentions you profess, but, whatever you do, object to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions." (Cheers and laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I find this unsatisfactory, insufficient, if I may so say, watery character in the addresses of a large number of gentlemen who come for ward in opposition to our policy; but, at any rate, when they are cross-questioned, I think they will sllow as far as this—"We are ready to reform the Irish Church, we are ready to remove the abuses of the Irish Church."

What did that mean?

What did that mean?

Where there is a very small number of Protestants of the Irish Establishment they will extinguish the revenue, take away the minister, and look for some place in Dublin, Belfast, or the county Down, in which to put a minister instead; but what will the people of Munster and Connaught say to that? They will say the tithe of Connaught and Munster was given for the benefit of Connaught and Munster, and that it is a most radical and revolutionary measure to take the tithe of Connaught and Munster away from Connaught and Munster for the benefit of the Protestants in Dublin and Belfast. Therefore, such is the case of the Irish Church that it is like an old house in a rickety condition, which will sometimes stand as long as you don't touch it, but if you begin to repair it it comes tumbling about your ears, and you cannot, in point of fact, with the most honest intentions and the most enlightened mind, take away these abuses. (Cheers.) You can't take away the pastors from people where they have no flocks and carry the money elsewhere without finding that, like a tinker, in mending one hole you have made ten, and that you have a new set of complaints you can't answer, and new demands for reform you will be totally unable to meet. These plans, then, are only futile.

The Commission which had examined the subject was said to have a scheme. He was very sorry for that body, which could not make bricks without straw. "You can't take the breeks off a Highlandman." All these schemes were like the rasors taken to a certain fair, which were made not to shave but to sell. They had already tried this plan of Irish

to a certain fair, which were made not to shave but to sell. They had already tried this plan of Irish

Church reform in 1833-

We then cut off ten bishops and pitched them cut of the carriages to the wolves, just as sometimes happens in Russia when a carriage going over the plains with a number of horses is pursued by hundreds of wolves, one horse is cut off, and then another, in the hope of allowing the inmates of the carriage to escape. (Laughter.)
That is what we did with the bishops in 1833, and for a That is what we did with the bishops in 1833, and for a time the wolves fed on those ten bishops—(laughter)—but they are now in full cry again, and it is said that the Commission that has been sitting is going to recommend a repetition of the very same experiment, not, however, on so liberal a sale; but what they are going to recommend is that we shall throw overboard ten bishops, in the hope that the wolves will be satisfied for a short time in devouring their carcasses. (Cheers and laughter.) I am not for throwing over the bishops at all. I would allow every religious communion to have as many bishops as they please and as their reasonable necessities require, of which they must be the best judges.

The time for such changes had gone by. They must

The time for such changes had gone by. They must now either remove the Irish Establishment or build up some other beside it. (Hear, hear.) Early in the year the Government had foreshadowed the latter course by the mouth of Lord Mayo and the Prime Minister, and their intentions were indicated by the plan for establishing a Roman Catholic University and supporting it, so far as professorships, &c., were concerned, out of the Consolidated Fund. But that scheme not being acceptable to the people of Great Britain, and repudiated by the Roman Catholics of Ireland, fell through, and explanations had been offered on the subject.

tary said that his meaning was that more liberal arrangements should be made for Roman Catholic chaplains in gaols and workhouses. (Laughter.) If the whole population of Ireland were within gaols and workhouses, there would be some meaning in that explanation. (Cheers and laughter.) But it is no explanation at all in the proper sense of the word; it is a covert denial and retrietation of the policy which had once been intelligibly proposed, but which was deserted and renounced as soon as the prosecution of it was found likely to be inconvenient. (Cheers.)

There remained only the alternative of removing the Irish Establishment altogether. It was objected that they were acting in concert with the Roman Catholics. But the alliance was not for religious purposes peculiar to them or to us, but for civil justice. (Loud cheers.) The right hon, gentleman went on to say:—

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I think I have shown you, by referring to what was the policy in the month of March of the two great parties in the country, that the real issue lies between the removal of the Irish Church on the one hand, and maintaining it on the other; with perpetual attempts to bolster it up by throwing sops to other parties in the shape of State grants and State endowments, and abolishing that Church as an Establishment. (Cheers.) I need not say that I am convinced that it will be your wish, as it was the intention of the present House of Commons, that the most studious, careful, tender regard should be had to every personal and to every vested interest, and that all questions of feeling that might arise should be considered in the most liberal spirit; for if we wish to effect great means with a view to still greater ends, this is the mode to set about them. It is only in this way that you can gradually satisfy your adversaries as to the real justice of your ends, that you can disarm jealousies, allay passions, and satisfy them and make them contented to acquiesce in the success of your work. (Cheers.) I will only add, we must deal tenderly as well as justiy with all concerned in this settlement, be they members of the Established Church, be they Presbyterians, or be they Roman Oatholies, dealing even-handed justice to one and all. I am persuaded that when this great measure is scomplished, we shall see a satisfaction resulting from it such as few are at present sanguine enough to dream of, and f, for one, am convinced that it will be accomplished before a long time has elapsed. It is a circumstance not a little notable that the present House of Commons, certainly composed of men of very moderate views, has already passed by large majorities a bill, the object of which was to atop for a time every appointment to bishopries, dignities, or colesiastical benefices in Ireland. I think one may draw a favourable augury from the tone of the House of Lords, although I deeply re

between the case of the Church of Ireland and the case of the Church of England:—

The duty of a religious Establishment is a duty to the nation at large. That idea of a religious Establishment ministering only to a haudful of the people is an unnatural and monstrous idea, and when you have arrived at such a state of things it is time that Establishment should cause to exist, as an Establishment not performing its ministry for the nation. (Cheers.) In many parts of the country the Church of England is the sole, and in many other parts the principal, if not the sole, religious agency; and even in the most populous parts, where she is confronted by the friendly competition of the other religious bodies, still, I think that the Church of England enters into the natural life and purposes of the country, associated in agreat degree with the feelings, the traditions, as well as the history of England; and there are, in my opinion, very many who do not formally belong to her communion who would with deep regret witness her downfall. (Cheers.) The great difference between the two Churches is summed up thus,—that the Church of Ireland is a Church established by law, which neither does nor can do the work of a Church Establishment; but the Church of England, established by law also, in most parts of the country does the chief part of the work of an Establishment. (Cheers.) Great will be the responsibility of those who identify in argument the case of the Church of Ireland is settled, may be used for objects for which they, and not we, will be responsible. (Cheers.)

As for the danger to Protestantism, I might be contented to rely for the warranty of your Protestantism on the support of that great body of Nonconformists, who, I suppose, would not be denied to be Protestants by the stiffest and most staunch member of the Church of England, to show that we are not combined for purposes hostile to Protestantism. I might go further, and show that our policy is to be considered absolutely in itself with respect to what it is intended to arrest. The system is the one which had led to the establishment of the Maynooth Grant, which was intended to lead to the support of a Roman Catholic University, and, in common justice may be maintained—nay, now must be prepared, to give a great deal more to Maynooth and the Roman Catholics if you mean to maintain the Established Church of Ireland. (Cheers.) It is impossible to maintain for the benefit of a handful of Protestants—the wealthiest handful, too—such an Ratablishment and appropriate for its exclusive use the whole of the ecclesiastical property of Ireland, while with respect to the poorer communions you say, in effect, while we claim for the minority the exclusive enjoyment of the national property, we leave you Presbyterians to enjoy the amount which you now

and it is for you to decide whether the policy that we recommend is the proper one to substitute for it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying :-

Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying:—

If it be, as I fear it is, undeniable that the conduct of England towards Ireland is disapproved by the civilised world at large, and of this there is no doubt, for beyond these shores there is no question at all as to the impropriety of this strange policy which has been maintained in Ireland—if it be true that this policy is disapproved by the civilised world—if Ireland at this moment is a grief, a scandal, and possibly a cause of danger to the empire, the blame of this policy may be thrown upon others by whom you and your forefathers have been governed. (Cheers.) It is so no longer, now that you are invested with the knowledge of selecting who are to govern you. This, gentlemen, is of all others, the wish which it is essential to bring home to the mind of the nation. (Cheers.) The policy which is sketched out is for your consideration and adoption. Yours will the blame if the painful state of things in Ireland continues—that shameful state of things in Ireland continues—that shameful state of things which has made it necessary for us to suspend during the last three years the guarantee for personal liberty in Ireland. Yours, too, will be the honour and the praise and yours will be the lasting benefit, if now, uniting hearts and hands, and putting shoulder to shoulder, you join in a firm and resolute effort to return such men to Parliament as will address themselves to the consideration of these great questions with a firm determination to deal with Irishmen as they would deal with Englishmen or Scothmen, and as they would wish that Irishmen, if it had so happened, would deal with them. (Cheers.) Yours will be the honour, the praise, and the lasting benefit of these scandals, if these difficulties, these doubts, fears and misgivings, these unfortunate, and I might almost say these inveterate causes of alienation should be—I can hardly say at once effaced, for that is impossible, but at least subjected to a mitigating influence on the minds of the Irish people, by an earnes

Mr. Grenfell, M.P., next addressed the meeting, and was very well received.

A resolution, expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone and the determination of the meeting to support the right hon. gentleman and Mr. Grenfell in the coming election, was then passed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at St. George's Hall, Bradford, on Monday evening, to listen to the annual address to his constituents of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. Mr. Alderman Brown occupied the chair, and the leading Reformers of the

borough were present.

Mr. FORSTRE, who met with a reception of the most cordial character, the vast audience rising and cheering, commenced by referring to the local con-test, stating that he heartily accepted Mr. Miall as his colleague, because he was the choice of the Liberal electors of Bradford. He was sure he would make a good member for that town, and he believed there was hardly a man in London, of whatever kind of politics, who would not rather that Mr. Miall was in Parliament than out of it. (Cheers.) Whether he became the representative of Bradford or notand he thought he would—(cheers)—he was a representative man, and representative men ought to be members of their representative assembly. Mr. Ripley would make an excellent member, and though he probably would not get in for Bradford, Mr. Forster wished he might be elected somewhere else. Forster wished he might be elected somewhere else. He hoped they were not to be kept at fever heat by an electioneering contest till next November, and that they would bear and forbear. He then turned to the subject of the Irish Church, and wished to argue the matter out with those who were opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy. Their motive for accepting that policy was—it was no use to mince matters—that they could not preserve the union of England and Ireland with, first or last, civil war. Irishmen had a right to say that that union was not a fair one so long as a Church which they disliked was imposed on them. But it was feared that Protestantism was in danger: in danger :-

of England. They re-establish against themselves as argument which, when the case of the Church of Ireland its settled, may be used for objects for which they, and not we, will be responsible. (Cheera.)

Then it was ead Protestantism would be endangered by disestablishing the Irish Church—

As for the danger to Protestantism, I might be contented to rely for the warranty of your Protestantism on the support of that great body of Nonconformists, whe, I suppose, would not be denied to be Protestantism on the support of that great body of Nonconformists, whe, I suppose, would not be denied to be Protestantism on the support of the Church of England, to show that our policy is to be considered absolutely in itself with respect to what it is intended to arrest. The system is the one which had led to the establishment in the ment of the Maynooth Grant, which was intended to lead to the support of a Roman Catholic University, and, in common justice may be maintained—nay, now must be prepared, to give a great deal more to Maynooth and the Roman Catholics if you mean to maintain the Restablishment and appropriate for its exclusive use the whole of the ecclesiatical property of Ireland, while while while while whole of the ecclesiatical property of Ireland, while while while whole of the ecclesiatical property of Ireland, while while whole of the ecclesiatical property of Ireland, while whole of the ecolesiatical property of Ireland, while we claim for the minority the ecolusive only ment of the endional property, we leave you residently the ecolusive only ment of the ecolesiatical property of the ecolesiatical property of the ecolesiatical property

read the letter of Dr. McNeile, and it will show you that, disestablish the Irish Church and you will have the canon law with all its persecutions and horrors immediately." Does he suppose that we men of the House of Commons have no power? (Hear, hear.) Does he think that because we are going to make the law just in Ireland we are going to make it subservient to any religious denomination? Depend upon it he will find it is even more impossible than before that the canon law should come in force in Ireland after the disestablishment than it was before. (Hear, hear.) I will tell you what it is that does endanger Protestantism—at least some people think it does. I am not so alarmed as many of my friends, but the danger to Protestantism, if there be any, is not the attack upon the Irish Church Establishment. What is the great principle of Protestantism? The principle that the priest is to have no power—no spiritual power—that the relation between man and his Maker is not to be interfered with by another man; that, although man may forgive crime, man cannot for-Maker is not to be interfered with by another man; that, although man may forgive crime, man cannot forgive sin. That is the principle of Protestantism. (Hear, hear.) That principle has been attacked within the English Church—I am not now talking of Ritualism, or vestments, or incense; they are but the signs—but that great principle of Protestantism has been attacked within the English Church, and, if there be danger at all, that is the danger. (Cheers.) I will at once admit that I don't believe that is a danger to Protestantism, because I believe that the heart of the English people is true to Protestantism. true to Protestantism

Then it was feared that the Church of England

would be endangered by the Irish Church of England would be endangered by the Irish Church of England? Who are the enemies of the Church of England? Not Mr. Miall, (Cheers.) Well, I am speaking comparatively—I would not attempt to mislead you by saying he is a friend of the Church of England—but he is not an enemy compared with those bishops and clergy who are making the men throughout the country who are friends of the Church of England ask this question—Are we sure that the State Church will semain a Para who are making the men throughout the country who are friends of the Church of England ask this question—Are we sure that the State Church will remain a Protestant Church, because, if there be any danger of its not remaining the Protestant Church, we, as members of the State, can have nothing to do with a Church that is not the Protestant Church? (Hear, hear.) That is the question which the great friends of the Church, the Methodists, have been asking in a way which I would advise all friends of the Church to heed, and to consider that as their danger, and not what Mr. Miall or the Liberation Society may be doing. I will say here what I said in the House of Commons—I said it in the House of Commons—I said it in the House of Commons where the majority agreed with me; I will say it here where probably the majority do not agree with me—that we should be sorry if by any action of those within the Church or without the Church the English Church came to an end. And I will tell you why—not because I think that there is any very great advantage in the Bishops being in the House of Lords—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—not because I conceive that in the present state of society and civilisation an Establishment is necessary—(Hear, hear)—for if I were a colonist, I should probably do as other colonists do, be they Whigs, Conservatives, or Radicals—have perfect equality in religion—(Hear, hear)—but, as England is now constituted and circumstanced—and the clergy of the English Church do great good—I should feel that if it was disestablished and disconnected from the State, a great engine of good would be removed. (Hear, hear.) I consider that engine of good to be the feel that if it was disestablished and disconnected from the State, a great engine of good would be removed. (Hear, hear.) I consider that engine of good to be the parochial system. I believe the fact of having a man in each parish—it does not apply so much to you as to the country parishes, though it applies to you, for look what Dr. Hook did at Leeds—(Hear, hear)—the fact that there is a man whose business it is to look after the walfare of his parishioners is an experiment of the state of his parishioners. what Dr. Hook did at Leeds—(Hear, hear)—the fact that there is a man whose business it is to look after the welfare of his parishioners is an enormous advantage, and, in the present state of society, I should be most loth to do without it; but, compare the parochial system in England in its force as it is, and as it might be if the Church still more did its duty, with what it is in Ireland, and I wonder from the bottom of my heart why the friends of the English Church wish to tack upon it the Irish Church. There is the parochial system in England, which does good; in Ireland it is impossible, in most parts of Ireland it is an insult. (Hear, hear.) How could a man look after the spiritual interests of his parishioners, when an enormous majority of them are taught week by week to believe that he is a heretic? It is a strange anomaly, and I say, Who are the real friends of the Church of England, those who wish to separate the Church of Ireland from her, or those who wish to make the union with the Church of Ireland indissoluble? I have heard men say in the House of Commons this of the Church of England and Ireland, that no power can or ought to dissolve it. If it was right that no power could dissolve that union, then the question would come before many of us, which as friends of the English Church we don't wish to be asked, we should have this question then to solve—we should be told that the two Churches must be united; that the English Church could not be separated from the Irish Church, and we should believe. must be united; that the English Church could not be separated from the Irish Church, and we should believe, as I believe, that it cannot be maintained in Ireland, as I believe, that it cannot be maintained in Ireland, except, first or last, at the point of the bayonet, and then we should be obliged to ask this question—Is the English Church, with all its blessings, worth preserving at that cost? ("No," and cheers.) I say the friends of the Church outh to be very careful before they put that question before us, and I believe they are saying that at this moment, and it is because they do that they find so little response to that appeal of the Bishop of London to the 20,000 Churchmen of London—which he must regret he ever made—and I am not the less a friend of the English Church because I argue with all my might for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)
As to the endowment question, he would not, having abolished one State Church, set up another, and if there should be any surplus—he didn't expect a large one—it must be given to Irish interests, after con-

there should be any surplus—he didn't expect a large one—it must be given to Irish interests, after consulting the feelings of the Irish people. Having referred to the trades' union question, he said he thought that there ought to be one licensing system exclusively in the hands of the magistrates, and that there should be strong restriction on the sale of liquors. He urged that the endowed schools, now almost useless, might be made very serviceable for secondary education, but for elementary education he still looked for a good rating system, though the obstacles to its adoption were great.

I trust that we shall be able to get over that. My

idea would be to raise the money to be raised in three equal portions—one-third to be paid by the parent, another third by the ratepayers, and the other by a central fund. I believe that such a burden would more than reimburse itself by the saving of the prison rate and the poor rate. (Applause.) But there are many ratepayers throughout the country who do not see it, and their representatives do not see it. One of the first things we should have to do, and one of the most difficult tasks coming before the next Parliament, will be to reconsider our whole rating system, to see whether we cannot make it more just and more equal, and, by looking more carefully into the relations between landlord and tenant, consider whether the tenant does not pay a larger share than he ought. (Applause.)

After touching upon the compound householders' grievance, he said he did not think the minority clause would last throughout the next Parliament, and that we were verging towards single seats. Government by a minority must be a Government of intrigue, and he did not think the country would continue to stand it.

intrigue, and he did not think the country would continue to stand it.

I never entered into a contest with more sanguine hope of success than I do into this now before us in the next great general election. I have been told—I have heard it stated in the House of Commons—that only the large towns will be against you; the large towns will feel what they owe to the Tories for the increased suffrage. (Laughter.) I believe that Lord Salisbury will turn out to be right in his prophecy, that the large towns, and the voters in the new constituencies, will say they owe the increased suffrage to Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone—(applause)—who made it necessary for any Ministry bringing in a Reform Bill to turn the sham increase of the suffrage into a real increase of the suffrage, rather than to Mr. Disraeli, who consented that household suffrage should be passed on finding that he had to choose between its passing and resigning power. (Applause.) So much for the towns. Then, in the counties, I see new life. We see counties that have been overburdened by the landlord influence so that responsible, respectable men have hardly seemed as if they had an opinion of their own, or if they had they dare not call it an opinion. Then, again, in the counties, the redistribution, although it has not been to any great extent, is in our favour. Scotland has gained an increase of seats, and has been and will be faithful to the Liberal cause; Ireland looks to the Liberal party as its friends; and, therefore, I say, looking at the towns and the counties in England, looking at all Scotland, and looking at the majority in Ireland, we look forward to the next election with the utmost confidence that the Conservative minority will be turned into a Liberal majority. Well, then, I say, if the Conservatives are to remain in the minority, it is time that the rule of the mino-Well, then, I say, if the Conservatives are to remain in the minority, it is time that the rule of the mino-rity should come to an end. ("Hear, hear," and

Mr. Forster praised the foreign policy of Lord Stanley, which was indeed Mr. Cobden's policy; but thought Mr. Disraeli's extravagant eulogiums on it were ridiculous. But they naturally expected from him these rhetorical flourishes. Though he was of a different opinion last year, he now thought that the present Government should be ousted. There had been only a nominal Liberal majority. Thanks to been only a nominal Liberal majority. Thanks to the new constituencies, it would now be a real one. The whole system was insincere, and Mr. Gladstone struck at that insincerity by his resignation. He woke up the country, and when Mr. Disraeli came into power, he found that the country demanded a real Reform Bill. He did the work of the Radicals, and Radicalism had gained, but there had been a loss of the character of public men, and of general political character. But the Liberals would now be strong enough to correct their own measures without strong enough to carry their own measures without

Conservative aid.

Conservative aid.

And when the Conservatives leave office, their opposition will be weaker than before, partly because they have, I believe, found out, under the hard lessons Mr. Disraeli has taught them, that their old opinions were prejudices, they have learned to lose faith in party cries: and hence those cries which Mr. Disraeli now in his necessity has raised, those old "No-Popery" and "the Church-in-danger" cries, are but little believed in even by his own party. They have lost faith in cries, and I fear many of them have lost faith in public men as well. (Hear, hear.) But because the Conservatives have lost faith in their leader that is no reason why we should lose faith in ours. (Cheers.) should lose faith in ours. (Cheers.) Mr. Forster concluded amid enthusiastic cheers.

Subsequently, in reply to questions, he said that, unless good reason were shown, he would not support an increased income to the Prince of Wales, and that he would remodel but not abolish the House of

A vote of confidence in Mr. Forster was heartily

Mr. Alderman WEST moved another resolution, Mr. Alderman West moved another resolution, urging the importance of union at the present juncture, when great constitutional questions affecting the peace and security of the empire awaited solution, the necessity of combined action to secure the return of Messrs. Forster and Miall, and deprecating the introduction of a third Liberal candidate as tending to divide the Liberal party and to defeat the cherished purpose of the newly-enfranchised electors. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. Mahony seconded the resolution.

This resolution, like the former one, was carried

almost unanimously, and

The CHAIRMAN observed that the vast majority of that immense assembly was in favour of combined action to secure the return of Messrs. Forster and

On the motion of Mr. Forster, after warmly acknowledging the gratifying result, the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman; and another resolution was spontaneously adopted to express thanks to Mr. J. V. Godwin, a local gentleman long prominently identified with the Liberal cause, for refusing to allow his name (he had been suggested as a candidate) to be made "the symbol of disunion" in the Liberal ranks.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT.

(From the Pall Mall Gasette.)

(From the Pall Mall Gasette.)

Few people not gifted with superhuman memory can have any clear idea of the precise shape assumed by the Bribery Bill at the end of five months' intermittent discussion. What with the modifications introduced by the Ministry into their own scheme, the modifications introduced by the Opposition into the Ministerial scheme, and the further modifications introduced by the Ministry into the Opposition scheme, the Parliamentary Elections Act, now that it appears in a permanent shape, possesses more novelty than commonly belongs to Acts of Parliament. Perhaps the best service we can render to our readers is to state, as succinctly as possible, what ment. Perhaps the best service we can render to our readers is to state, as succinctly as possible, what the new law proposes to effect. In doing this we shall speak only of England, but with certain technical adaptations, the Act applies to Scotland and Ireland also.

An election petition will in future be presented to the Court of Common Pleas by some person who was either a candidate, or had a right to vote, at the elec-tion to which the petition refers. It must ordinarily be presented with twenty-one days after the return be presented with twenty-one days after the return has been made, and the petitioner must give security to the amount of 1,000% for the payment of any expenses that may become due from him either to the witnesses or to the respondent. A list will then be made out of all the petitions that have been presented, and the order in which they stand in the list will, as far as possible, be the order in which they will be tried. The trial will be conducted by a judge of one of the superior courts of common law, to be selected, either by seniority or agreement, from the rota for the current year. This rota will consist of a puisne judge from each of the three superior courts, to be chosen by the judges of his own court at the beginning of every Michaelmas term. If necessary, the list will be increased by the appointment of a second judge from one or more, of the three courts, so that the rota may be composed, according to the number of petitions to be tried, of from three to six judges. The judge who tries the petition will sit for that purpose in the borough or county to to six judges. The judge who tries the petition will sit for that purpose in the borough or county to which it relates, but within these limits he may adjourn the trial from one place to another. If there are any special circumstances rendering it desirable that the petition should be tried elsewhere than in the borough or county, the Court of Common Pleas may make an order to that effect. At the conclusion of the trial the judge will determine, without the intervention of a jury, who is elected, or whether the election is void, and will certify his determination to the Speaker. Where corrupt practices are charged in the petition he is also to report whether such practices have been committed with the know-ledge of any of the candidates, whether they have extensively prevailed at the election, and who it is that has been guilty of them. He may also make a special report as to any matters arising in the course of the trial which he thinks ought to be submitted to the House. Any question of law may be reserved for the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas, in which case the issue of the crificate will be post-poned until these reserved questions have been decided. A report stating that corrupt practices have poned until these reserved questions have been decided. A report stating that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed will have the same effect as a similar report from an Election Committee now has. The indees on the rote may make general rules and The judges on the rota may make general rules and orders for the trial of petitions, but in default of such rules the practice of the House of Commons in similar cases will be adhered to. The trial of an election petition will be assimilated, as far as possible, to a trial at Nisi Prius. The judge is to be received by the sheriff or his deputy, or by the mayor of the borough, with the same state, and to be attended at the trial in the same manner, as a judge of assize. The witnesses will be subpectated and sworn in the same way, and be subject to the same penalties for perjury, as in an ordinary trial. New witnesses may be summoned and examined, in the course of the proceedings, at the discretion of the judge; and any person not attending after such summons will be guilty of contempt of court. The provisions relating to the indemnity of witnesses examined before an election committee will apply to witnesses appearing before an election judge. A petition can only be withdrawn with the leave of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the judge by whom it would have been tried, and petition will be assimilated, as far as possible, to a trial an election judge. A petition can only be withdrawn with the leave of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the judge by whom it would have been tried, and notice must be given in the county or borough of the petitioner's intention to apply for such permission. At the hearing of the application any person who might originally have been a petitioner may ask to be substituted for the person withdrawing, and if the withdrawal appears to be induced by any corrupt bargain, the court or judge may order that the original petitioner shall be liable, to the extent of his security, for any costs incurred by the substitute. If a petition is abated by death, similar notice shall be given, and any qualified person may upon application be substituted as a petitioner. The costs of the petition are to be defrayed by the parties in such proportions as the judge may determine.

So far for the procedure under the new Act. We now come to the penalties inflicted by it. Whenever the judge reports that bribery has been committed "by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate," such candidate "shall be deemed to have been personally guilty of bribery," and be incapable, during the seven years next after his being found guilty, of being elected to or sitting in the House of Commons, of being registered as a voter, or actually voting at any election, of being appointed or acting as a justice of the peace, or of holding any judicial or municipal office whatever. The same disqualifications will attach, for the same period, to "any person other than a candidate found guilty of bribery in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has

had an opportunity of being heard." Further, if a candidate is proved to have knowingly employed a corrupt agent—understanding by that term any person who, during the seven years previous to such employment, has been found or reported guilty of corrupt practices by any competent tribunal—the election of such candidate will be void. Candidates guilty of corrupt practices other than personal bribery will still be dealt with under the Corrupt Practices. Prevention Act, the report of the judge being substituted wherever necessary for the declaration of an election committee.

Prevention Act, the report of the judge being substituted wherever necessary for the declaration of an election committee.

The first thing that strikes one in looking at the measure as it stands is its close correspondence with the original design of the Government. In the penalties for bribery there has never been any change at all. In the constitution of the tribunal by which election petitions are to be tried, there have been numerous intermediate changes, but after all its oscillations the bill has finally returned to the form it were at starting. The next point that calls for remark is the extreme limitation of scope which characterises the measure. It aims at doing two things—at creating a new court and at devising new sanctions. It eschews altogether the notion of checking bribery by indirect means. It does not propose to make the commission of the offence more difficult or its detection susier. It comfines itself to threatening certain penalties if detected, and trusts to the fear inspired by this warning to keep the constituencies pure. This being its character, it would be a great mistake to regard the Act as in any sense a final measure, or to expect any very immediate or striking results from it being passed. It was said a little time ago that in the opinion of experienced election agents it would leave the whole question pretty much where it found it, and from the sternty practical standpoint of these genitlemen this is probably a true statement. At the same time we believe that the Act will have a gradual and unconscious operation of a more effective kind. It is only an instalment certainly; but its provisions are good as far as they go, and they show that, up to a certain point, the House of Commons is in earnest, or at all events is anxious to be thought in earnest. Something substantial has been gained by the substitution of a judge for an election committee. He will be likely to prove more expert at uncarthing perjuty, and at detecting suppressions of material facts; and even it and the same

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK .- At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors held on the 6th inst., a very satisfactory report was presented, showing the net profits for the half-year to have amounted to 72,1651. 12s. 6d. A dividend of 6 per cent. with bonus of 2 per cent. for the half-year, were declared, and will be payable on and after the 17th inst. The amount of customers' balances shows little variation from the same item in the last half-yearly account.

THE REVISED CODE IN SOUTH WALES.—The Rev B. J. Binns, in his report to the Committee of Council on Education in South Wales, speaks in high terms of the effects of the revised code upon the attendance of scholars. Since its introduction, he says, the attendance, owing to the vigilance which is exercised and the efforts that are made to secure greater regularity has decidedly interested in many schools. and the efforts that are made to secure greater regularity, has decidedly improved. In many schools the number eligible for examination increases from year to year, and although the difficulties in the way of country schools are by no means slight, still he finds that with care and good management they are gradually lessening, and that complaints are becoming fewer. Notwithstanding the severe cold and heavy falls of snow in the early part of the present year, there were but two schools whose attendance was seriously affected on the day of examination. Mere ordinary rain will seldom keep country children at home, and in some cases their attendance is even better in wet weather than in dry, because out-door occupations cannot then be so readily pursued. occupations cannot then be so readily pursued. Teachers make it a practice both to send after absentee scholars and to call upon their parents, with a view to remove the evils arising out of irregularity, and to induce them to take a greater internal in the a view to remove the evils arising out of irregularity, and to induce them to take a greater interest in their children's improvement. The effect of this increased care are beginning to manifest themselves. At the Swansea National Schools, of 670 scholars present at the last inspection, 553 were eligible for examination; of these latter, 245 had attended 400 times and upwards within the year, and 103 out of this number were reported as having completed from 450 to 462 attendances, the last number being the amount of school half-days throughout the year. The natural result of improved attendance in schools is to raise the character of the attainments, and in this respect also the code has been productive of advantage. also the code has been productive of advantage.

# Literature.

#### DR. NEWMAN'S SERMONS.\*

These sermons were most of them published more than thirty years ago. They have, how-ever, been out of print for some time, and will take their place as a substantially new publica-tion, for us of this generation. Indeed, the republication is justifiable on many grounds, and with the republication the renewed examination and appreciation of them. In the first place, there has been, so to speak, a re-issue of Dr. Newman himself. To those who remember the Oxford movement of twenty-five or thirty years ago, the publication of the Apologia pro vita sua must have seemed like a resurrection. And the revival of interest in Dr. Newman himself is coincident with something very much resembling a revival of the Oxford movement, in which he was a proprietable before and indeed sembling a revival of the Oxford movement, in which he was a prominent chieftain, and indeed the commander-in-chief. The Ritualism of our own day has many features in common with the Tractarianism of a quarter of a century ago. One marked difference is this. The movement of to-day puts on a different front from the earlier one. It is most obviously concerned about matters of external observance—vestments, altar lights, incense, genuflexions, daily service, frequent celebration of the communion, and such-like quent celebration of the communion, and such-like matters. The earlier movement was more prominently doctrinal and ecclesiastical. Not but that both these elements, Ritualism and dogma, are combined in both the movements, but the relative combined in both the movements, but the relative prominence of the two is different. The motto of the Oxford movement was, "Hear the Church," meaning by the Church, primarily the apostles and the early fathers, and secondarily the body which is supposed to hold fast by their doctrines and traditions, being connected with them by an unbroken lineage of episcopal succession. The Ritualists of to-day, however, are apt to be so eager in their vindication of ceremonial as to forget the Church on whose behalf the ceremonies are to be observed. Their ecclesiastical position is, we believe, identically the same as that of the earlier movement, but they are less occupied with the foundations of they are less occupied with the foundations of their temple,—nearly all their concern is for the decoration of the superstructure. Hence the impression of childishness and frivolity which onlookers almost inevitably carry away after attending their services. The Oxford leaders were men of profound learning, refined culture, deep earnestness and genuine piety; and their object was to teach doctrine much more than to enforce ceremony. They had a message for their generation, and they delivered it with masterly vigour and eloquence. Our own Ritualists too are acknowledged to be, many of them, earnest and hard-working men and very useful parish priests. But we miss the learned and impressive teaching of their predecessors. Nothing has appeared from them, that we are aware of, approaching the literary and theological standard of the celebrated Tracts, or Newman's sermons, and the other controversial and theo-logical writings of that period: nothing in poetry equal to the "Christian Year," or the "Lyra Apostolica." While the Ritualistic clergy are going through the ceremonial part of the services, you can see that they are engaged in work after their own heart. But as soon as they ascend the pulpit and begin to speak their message to the church, nothing can be more wearisome and irritating than the meagre, vapid, jejune, shrivelled, emaciated quality of their utterance. We feel strongly tempted to pile up a few more epithets of dis-Dr. Newman point this contrast most conspicuously. We do not of course expect all the unnoticed clergy to preach as well as Dr. Newman did to the audience who gathered to hear him at St. Mary's, Oxford. But it really is possible for any man of culture to talk good sense, to avoid platitudes and religious-news-paper conventionalisms, to put even sacer-dotalism and sacramentarianism on a somewhat rational basis, and to talk of the great verities of Christian faith as if he believed and valued

Dr. Newman's sermons may be taken as an exposition of the religious side of the Tractarian movement—the private, inner life which is the outcome of the dogmatic system displayed in the Tracts. In reading these sermons, it is impossible to withhold one's high admiration for the many fine qualities which they display: plain, unambiguous statements of Christian doctrine according to the preacher's view of it,—practical application of Church dogmas to individual life, character, and conduct,—instruc-

\* Parochial and Plain Sermons. By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D. Eight Vols. New Edition. Riving-

tive exposition of Scripture, all conveyed in a faultless style and with well-sustained eloquence. Many of these discourses are such as any Christian teacher might adopt; some of the earlier ones, we are inclined to think, err in inculcatones, we are inclined to think, err in inculcating too rigid self-analysis, leading to a morbid, introspective type of Christian character. But the general scheme of life, duty, morality, Christian faith and hope which is expounded, is of a noble and exalted type. We cannot, however, help shrinking from the constant reference to what strikes us as a gross form of supernaturalism, as the basis of all these great spiritual results. Not only is baptism the means of regeneration, but it is represented as the only means. Thus in the sermon on the Church, Visible and Invisible, the object of which is to show that there is no such thing as an invisible Church, and that the visible Church, authenticated by tradition and continuous apostolic descent, is the only channel through which the Christian gift of regeneration can be conveyed to man, he says:—

"Now to consider the second objection that is urged

tion can be conveyed to man, he says:—

"Now to consider the second objection that is urged—vis., that 'there are good men external to the visible Church; therefore there is a second Church, called the Invisible.' In answer, I observe, that as every one who has been duly baptized is, in one sense, in the Church, even though his sin: since have hid God's countenance from him, so if a man has not been baptized, be he ever so correct and exemplary in his conduct, this does not prove that he has received regeneration, which is the peculiar and invisible gift of the Church. What is regeneration? It is the gift of a new and spiritual nature; but men have, through God's blessing, obeyed and pleased Him without it. The Israelites were not regenerated. Cornelius the centurion was not regenerated when his prayers and his alms came up before God. No outward conduct, however consistent, can be a criterion, to our mortal judgments, of this unearthly and mysterious privilege. Therefore, when you bring to me the case of religious Dissenters, I rejoice at hearing of them. If they know no better, God, we trust, will accept them as He did the Shunamite. I wish, with all my heart, they partook the full blessings of the Church, but all my wishing cannot change God's appointments; and His appointment, I say, is this—that the Church visible should be the minister, and baptism the instrument of regeneration. But I have said not a word to imply that a man, if he knows no better, may not be exemplary in his generation without it."

This one quotation is as good as fifty to illus-

This one quotation is as good as fifty to illustrate what strikes us as an unwholesome taint, that gives an odour and flavour of fetishism to these excellent, eloquent, thoughtful, spiritual, in-structive discourses. This is the "fly in the "pot" of the apothecary, that overpowers and spoils all the excellent fragrance and healing virtue of his cunningly prepared unguents. It seems to us as if the doctrine of sacramental efficacy were pushed to almost a wanton extreme by such applications of it as this. For our own part, we could consent almost to repress the protest which we cannot but feel against the idea of "baptismal regeneration" under any limitations, if it meant, "Here is a under any limitations, if it meant, "its intra-"channel by which the new life, on its introduction into the world, may receive a seed of Divine grace and energy, may start on its "career with a germinating principle that may "ultimately antidote and overpower all the evil "forces that are hidden in the organisation of "every child of Adam." We say we could listen to such a message as this with only a faint protest. But the doctrine as stated in these sermons—and still more as Dr. Newman would now enunciate it—puts half Christendom outside Christianity, and makes Christianity itself, as a spiritual religion, look dim and fantastic and incredible. As Dissenters, the reply which Dr. Newman, before his conversion to Romanism, made to Dr. Russell, of Maynooth, is equally available for us :-

"There is a Divine life among us, clearly manifested, in spite of our disorders, which is as great a note of the Church as any can be. Why should we seek our Lord's presence elsewhere, when He vouchsafes it to us where we are? What call have we to change our communion?"—Apologia, p. 316.

We are naturally concerned with these sermons as Dissenters from the Church of England, as well as students of ecclesiastical movements, and especially of the movement which is so well epitomised in Dr. Newman's own career. We naturally feel some sort of emotion as we see how essentially, and, indeed, inevitably, the High Church must ignore our existence as constituent portions of Christ's Church. because, as Dr. Newman, in his sermon on St; Peter, says, "It is certain from Scripture that "the gift of reconciliation is not conveyed to "individuals except through appointed ordi-"nances. Christ has interposed something be-"tween Himself and the soul." Now, if this is true in any other than a general sense, which any Dissenter might adopt, how can the existence of such a large amount of quasi Christianity and quasi Church-life be accounted for? May we not again adopt Dr. Newman's vindication as an Anglican against Rome? If for "Rome" we read "the Church of England," and for "Protestants," "Dissenters," can the and for "Protestants," "Dissenters," can the T. Clark.

\*\*Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament. By Drs. Kell and Delitzsoh. The Twelve Minor Prophets. By C. F. Kell, D.D. Two vols. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

force of our own apology be gainsayed, when we urge as he did-

"It never could be, that so large a portion of Christendom should have split off from the communion of Rome, and kept up a protest for 300 years for nothing. I think I never shall believe that so much piety and earnestness would be found among Protestants if there were not some very grave errors on the side of Rome. To suppose the contrary is most unreal, and violates all one's notions of moral probabilities."—

Apologia, p. 308.

Executive as We are glad to find that moral

Apologia, p. 308.

Exactly so. We are glad to find that moral probabilities have some weight, however much private judgment may be discredited. And does not the same historic argument apply to that claim for the exclusive custody of Christian grace which is made on behalf of the Catholic Church, either Roman or Anglican? One thing is very certain, that a Church which makes such claims as these ought not to be established; for her own sake she not to be established; for her own sake she should desire to be released from the embarrass-ments of State alliance. The reason is obvious —Dissent is as much a political matter as an ecclesiastical, and indeed very much more; for an Episcopalian and an Anglo-Catholic may be as determined a political Dissenter as an Independent or a Baptist. And the resistance to legal and social supremacy which is the essence of Dissent, even if it is at first associated with no ecclesiastical contumacy, is sure to lead to it. Thus the Church itself, by becoming an Establishment, drives her children into rebellion, and renders her own claim of exclusive ecclesiastical legitimacy incredible and monstrous. Indeed, we are persuaded that the very nature of this claim is misunderstood by many Dissenters because they confound it with the legal and social predominance that is associated with it, and has the effect of masking and disguising it. We commend these sermons to our readers as the most complete exposition, in a practical and religious point of view, of this feature of the Church of England. Only three out of the eight volumes have yet appeared. Perhaps the succeeding volumes, when they appear, may supply us with other illustrations of the Anglo-Catholic claims. Meanwhile we may apply to those fetters and limitations which the so-called Catholic Church would throw around us. When, as Dissenters, we vindicate a sort of ecclesiastical autonomy, as the heritage which Christ has given us, and in the exercise of which His ever-present Spirit is promised as an effectual protection against that lawlessness which must result from the abuse of such a perilous endowment—to the attempt to fetter us in this our freedom we may apply Dr. New-man's beautiful lines, from the "Lyra Apostolica ":-

"Son of immortal seed, high destined man!
Know thy dread gift,—a creature, yet a cause.
Each mind is its own centre, and it draws
Home to itself, and moulds in its thought's span
All outward things, the vassals of its will,
Aided by heaven; by earth unthwarted still."

# KEIL ON THE MINOR PROPHETS.\*

English students of Biblical literature are more indebted, perhaps, to Messrs. Clark, of Edinburgh, than to any living publishers. To them we owe it that the masterpieces of German criticism and exposition have been placed within the reach of thousands who, with no knowledge of German, receive from Germany their best helps to the study of Holy Writ. And of the many volumes that have issued from their press, none are more valuable and helpful than the Keil and Delitzsch Commentaries on the Old Testament Scriptures, as those will admit who have used "Keil on the Pentateuch," or "Delitzsch on Job," or "Isaiah." Some of the English commentaries on the books of the New Testament are not surpassed by any of the German expositions—as, for instance, Dean Stanley's on the Epistles to the Corinthians, or Dr. Lightfoot's on Galatians and Philippians. But though we have among us men profoundly learned in Hebrew and the related tongues, they have as yet done wary little to illustrate they have as yet done very little to illustrate and explain the Hebrew Scriptures. For the learned and thoughtful exposition of these books, we must still betake ourselves to German authors, or to Messrs. Clark's translations of their works.

They could hardly have made a more prudent selection than in their choice of the Keil and Delitzsch series; although we trust they will be imprudent enough some day to place Ewald's works within English reach; for, unlike Ewald, Drs. Keil and Delitzsch are almost invariably orthodox, even when tried by the English standard. There are marked differences between the two men indeed. Delitzsch has the more

happiest results. He is gifted, too, with a deeper spiritual insight, and opens up to us the mysteries of the spiritual life with a singular tact and force. Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether Keil is not likely to be in England the more popular of the two. There are in his interpretations an invariable sobriety, a modesty and self-restraint, a common sense and good sense which, combined with his large and accurate learning, make him a most trustworthy guide. One feels safe with him. If we must not look to him for the inspirations of genius, we are at least safe from its vagaries. We are sure to find an intelligent and forcible statement of views which commend themselves to the general sense and conscience. Like Delitzsch, moreover, he has this great merit as a commentator, that he never shirks difficulties. It is not his plan to expatiate on that which is perfectly simple, and to evade that which is perplexed and obscure. We have never yet consulted him on any dark passage, which other commentators have only darkened, without getting some light; and, for the most part, a sufficient light. With the quiet ease of a master, and an unfailing good sense, he meets and resolves so far as they can yet be resolved. and resolves, so far as they can yet be resolved, the critical and exegetical problems of the several Scriptures he takes in hand, and makes "many things hard to be understood" plain and

Dr. Keil is at his best in this commentary on the Minor Prophets. It is the very work for which he is fitted by his gifts. No Scriptures are so little read as these, or read to so little purpose. The general reader finds little in them on which he can lay hold, save a few isolated texts and paragraphs, on which he commonly puts an interpretation quite alien to their original meaning. And even the student who reads them in the Hebrew finds it so hard, often so impossible, to recover the historical conditions of the time in which they were written, and to catch the sense of the political allusions with which they are crowded, that for the most part he has to lay them down with a sigh of despair, and take up other and more accessible books. Even if we turn to such commentaries on them as we have in English, these have an historical basis so slender and inaccurate, and are deformed by so many dubious theories and indubitable vagaries and conjectures, that to the great majority of us the field of thought opened by the Minor Prophets, remains an obscure and un-known land, where the very light is terribly apt to be a darkness.

To all who have ventured on this obscure region only to find themselves "in endless mazes lost," we can promise an intelligent guide and a serviceable light in Dr. Keil and his work. Under his guidance, we ourselves, after having reluctantly resigned the study of these most beautiful and instructive Scriptures again and again, have resumed it with renewed vigour and growing delight. We can see now where we could only grope before; where the light was dim, it has grown clear; where the haze still rests, the light shines through the haze—instead of blinding fog, we have a luminous mist through which we can discern objects at least in an outline that promises to take more definite shape as the day mounts. With no superfluous verbiage, and with none of those tedious and distracting dissertations on points only slightly related to their main theme in which some German authors indulge, with no parade of learning and no lack of it, Dr. Kiel supplies us with the very critical and historical apparatus ful and successful investigation of the writings of the Minor Prophets. As we use it, the men and their time grow clear to us, and their words, not intelligible only, but instinct with spiritual life and power. And, therefore, we can very honestly and cordially commend these values to all who believe courses to all who had to the writing the writing the second that the writing the second the course of the writing that the writing the writing that the writing the writing that the wr volumes to all who believe every Scripture given by inspiration of God to be profitable for in-struction and correction, and are seeking for the eternal life which informs the words of the holy men who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

In our perusal of these volumes, as in our brief notice of them, we have paid the translator, the Rev. James Martin of Nottingham, ator, the Rev. James Martin of Nottingham, the high compliment of forgetting all about him. But it would not be just to him to conclude without saying that his work is thoroughly well done, so well done that it reads less like translation than original composition. We hope we may soon receive the other volumes of this valuable series from the same competent hands.

# THE MAGAZINES (CONTINUED).

Putnam's Magazine for August travelled across the Atlantic and reached this country before July was gone. | panied by distressing attacks of sickness. Though

profound acquaintance with Arabic and the cognate languages, and often uses it with the happiest results. He is gifted, too, with a deeper of our own country. A few months ago we gave a hearty welcome to the first four numbers of this resuscitated periodical, and it is a pleasure to find that the current number is almost equally varied and interesting with its predecessors. Lovers of music will be delighted with the "Leaves from the Journal of a Poor "Musician," the writer of which describes with a vividness and realistic power which we do not remember to have seen surpassed the process by which varying emotions may be expressed and interpreted by true musical genius. The long and remarkable account of the Great Gaines case is very interesting and characteristic. What satisfies us most in Putnam is, what one misses in many of our periodicals, its freshness and

> Macmillan this month has but one article of exceptional interest, that of Mr. Gilmore on the adventures of the Life-boat Bradford at Ramsgate. Any one who has tried to describe in detail a scene of shipwreck and of rescue by a lifeboat's crew, must know that it is as difficult to convey a real impression of it to the minds of others, as it is to paint it faithfully on canvass. Mr. Gilmore, however, has succeeded. He has felt a real sympathy both with the poor seamen who are exposed to the peril of shipwreck and with the brave fellows who leave their homes without a murmur to try and save life; possibly, living at Ramsgate he has been brought into very close contact with those who take part in these adventures—at any rate he has done a good service to the Lifeboat Institution in writing the article referred to, and he deserves the thanks and encouragement of all who sympathise with the objects of that invaluable institution.

> The Sunday Magazine has, in addition to another of Professor Plumptre's "Biblical Studies" and an interesting paper by Dr. Hannah on the "Parables of the "Perean Ministry," an article by a comparatively new contributor to that magazine,-Rev. Samuel Cox, on "Joseph in Prison," every section of which is full of interest to the student of Old Testament history, and indeed to the student of human nature. One cannot but feel indebted to Mr. Cox, after reading it, for a new interest in the character and experience of Joseph, and for a stimulus to his faith in the all-conquering power of right-doing. George Macdonald's " Seaboard Parish." and "The Occupations of a Retired Life," draw to a close. If we had not witnessed the literary fecundity of Mr. Strahan's contributors we should fear they could not satisfactorily fill the blank that will be caused by the withdrawal of these tales, but as it is, we can hardly doubt the Sunday Magazine will continue to occupy its now unrivalled position.

> Good Words has the first of a series of papers by Dr. Young, author of "Christ the Light of the World," on "Stray Thoughts on Catholicity and Unity." There is deep thought and true philosophy in it, but it can hardly be expected that the hundred thousand readers of "Good Words" will give any attention to it. There is no lack for them, however, in some other articles of the same number.

# Court, Official, and Personal Rews.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SWITZERLAND.

Her Majesty left Osborne on Wednesday for the Continent. She proceeded to Cherbourg in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Galatea and the two royal yachts acted as an escort. As her Majesty travels as the Countess of Kent there were none of travels as the Countess of Kent there were none of the usual demonstations on her departure. The royal yacht reached Cherbourg on Thursday evening, and the royal party proceeded by special train to Paris. Her Majesty drove to the British Embassy, and while there the Empress of the French called upon her and remained for about half-an-hour. Her Majesty, taking advantage of a courteous dispensa-tion offered by the Empress did not go to the tion offered by the Empress, did not go to the Elysée. The Constitutionnel and the Patrie, however, persist in repeating the false news of the visit. The persist in repeating the false news of the visit. The Presse goes further, and gives a particular account of a splendid banquet, of which her Majesty partook when she went to see the Empress, which was served on a splendid service of plate which had never been used before. The Figaro goes further still, and tells us that the Empress was not only disappointed, but inconvenienced, by the Queen's neglecting to pay her the expected return visit.

The Queen arrived at Lucerne on Friday morning, after stopping halfan hour at Basle to break the journey from Paris. A letter from Lucerne says that her Majesty came up slowly in a state carriage, occupying a middle place, with the Princess Louise at her side. "Descending amid flowers and a most interested but quiet and unobtrusive gathering of the people, she entered a carriage, with handsome horses, driven four in hand, and went up to the Pension Wallis. Weather again most splendid, bright, and without sultriness.

The Court Circular states: -" The Queen was much fatigued by the journey and great heat, but has been able to drive out in the neighbourhood since her arrival. The other members of the royal family have also taken drives."

The Lancet says:—"Her Majesty has undertaken her journey to Switzerland, where she intends to stay for about a month, on the recommendation of Sir W. Jenner. We stated some months since that the Queen had been subject to fainting fits, accom-

these to a great extent have abated, she has felt very much the hot weather of late prevalent, and this, with the unusual fatigue she has recently undergone, has produced a degree of weakness which the proposed change it is expected will remove. On her return from Switzerland the Queen will spend some time at Balmoral."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their family, and attended by a numerous suite, left Marlborough House on Monday evening, and took the limited mail for Aberdeen, on their way to Abergeldie Castle, where they will reside during the

took the limited mail for Aberdeen, on their way to Abergeldie Castle, where they will reside during the shooting season.

On Monday, Prince Arthur, who has completed the brief engineering course marked out for him at Chatham, went to Middlesborough, where his Royal Highness yesterday formally opened a public park, upwards of seventy acres in extent, the gift of Mr. Bolokow, who was the first mayor of the borough (which owes so much to his enterprise), and who will in all probability be its first Parliamentary representative. The Prince, who was received at the station by the Mayor and Town Council, is the guest of Mr. Bolokow, of Marton Hall.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left Paris, and has proceeded, it is stated, to visit the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at Potsdam.

On Thursday the Corporation of London presented to the Princess of Wales addresses of congratulation on the birth of an infant Princess. Both their Royal Highnesses replied in exceedingly graceful and appropriate terms.

The infant daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened on Friday by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Dean of Westminster. The Princess received the names of Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary. The sponsors included Queen Victoria, the Emperor Alexandra, the Queen of Greece, and the Dowager Queen of Denmark.

the Emperor Alexandra, the Queen of Greece, and the Dowager Queen of Denmark.

The Dublin Gazette of Saturday morning notifies her Majesty's pleasure that the Marquis of Abercorn shall be Duke of Abercorn and Marquis of Hamilton in the peerage of Ireland.

The vacancy caused in the Irish representative peerage by the death of the Earl of Bantry will, it is said, be filled up by the election of Lord Rosse.

The Queen has forwarded a donation of 100% to the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle

Trough Association.

The Marquis of Downshire died suddenly on

The Marquis of Downshire died studenty on Thursday at Herne Bay, where he was stopping. His lordship was fifty-six years of age.

The Bishop of Peterborough is dangerously ill.

Mr. Pickering, Q.C., will succeed the late Mr. Stephen Temple as Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

The will of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., has been lodged in the Dublin Probate Court.

Bart., has been lodged in the Dublin Probate Court. The personalty is sworn under 1,100,000%. The stamp duty on the probate amounts to 16,500%.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, the ex-President of the Confederate States of America, landed in Liverpool on Thursday, and met with a cordial reception from those who sympathised most actively with the Southern cause. Mr. Davis is accompanied by Mrs. Davis and his family, and they intend remaining in this country a few weeks.

and his family, and they intend remaining in this country a few weeks.

The Globe has reason to believe that the new judges under the Bribery Act will be Sir W. B. Brett, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Pickering, Q.C., and Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., M.P. These appointments raise the number of judgeships created since the Tory party came into power to the extraordinary number of twenty-five—a run of legal patronage in two years which is altogether unprecedented.

# Crimes and Casualties.

The Murphy rioters at Ashton have been taught by Mr. Justice Hannen that, although there is no Party Processions Act for England, religious fana-ticism may not with impunity provoke breaches of the peace. At the Manchester assizes on Saturday morning, the whole of the prisoners, with three exceptions, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment, the three less culpable delinquents escaping with two months.

The enlightened civilisation of the Suffolk labourer The enlightened civilisation of the Suffolk labourer of the 19th century has (says the Suffolk Chronicis) received a shocking illustration in the parish of Brome. It appears that Charles Crowfoot, a harvest man, boasted among his fellows of his drinking capacity, and eventually made a bet that he could drink a bottle of rum off at once and resume his usual work. Crowfoot was foolish enough to try to win the bet, and the men around him stupid enough to allow him. He was for a moment interrupted by one Hooper, the other party to the bet, who probably thought more about his money than Crowfoot's life; but Crowfoot swallowed the contents of the bottle. What were the expectation of the men who surrounded him we know not—we can guess as to his own, as he took up his scythe and was going to resume work took up his scythe and was going to resume work when he dropped down insensible. His fellow-work-men seemed to have been under no apprehension, and laid him in the shade under the hedge and went on with their work. In half an hour the man was found to be black in the face, but the men again found to be black in the face, but the men again left him for two or three hours, and at last, at five o'clock, finding him still black and insensible, sent for a medical man. Dr. Miller, from Eye, attended, and did what he could; but the man had been poisoned by the rum—he had been dying the whole afternoon—and at eight o'clock in the evening died.

The Baptist minister who was apprehended on a charge of feloniously shooting a servant girl at Risca

in June last, has been acquitted at the Monmouth Assises, on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was ordered to be detained in oustody during her Majesty's pleasure.

Information has been received at Devonport that the West India mail-steamer Atrato has broken down, and is returning to Southampton under canvass. H.M.S. Terrible was immediately sent out to her assistance, and the Oneida steamer has also been dispatched to her assistance.

patched to her assistance.

A fire of a very destructive character took place in King-street, Southwark, on Monday night. It broke out early in some timber buildings on the Guy's Hospital estate, and before it was extinguished two large hop warehouses and eighteen houses were destroyed, and seven horses were burnt to death. The damage is estimated at 30,000%.

A sad accident has happened at Chamounix. On the 5th a young lady, Miss Stevens, was with her friends at the Mar de Glace. Happening to touch something with her alpenstock, a very large stone became detached, and, falling upon her head, killed her instantly.

became detached, and, falling upon her head, amed her instantly.

The trial of the man Harris for the murder of Barnett Zusman, a Jew pedlar, which has occupied nearly five days at the Shrewsbury Assizes, terminated on Friday in a verdict of acquittal. It was a strong case of circumstantial evidence, but the evidence was

not complete against the accused.

An old widow lady, named Lock, has just died at the age of ninety-two, in Newport, in the Isle of Wight. She was the widow of a volunteer of that name in the days when Bonaparte threatened to invade England. Mr. Lock was accidentally shot dead at a volunteer review upwards of sixty years

A party of young men, three in number, took a boat from Bridlington Quay to Flamborough Head on Monday, and one of them attempted to climb the on Monday, and one of them attempted to climb the high and precipitous rocks which skirt the sea. After ascending some distance he became unnerved, and was unable either to ascend further or descend. He called for his companions to come to his assistance, but scarcely had he done so than he lost his hold and fell upon his head from a height of about 150 feet. He received such injuries as caused his death in about fourteen hours, and was never conscious after his fall. after his fall.

after his fall.

The alleged case of child-stealing, in which a German and his wife were charged with unlawful possession of a little girl named Chard, was again the subject of investigation on Monday at the Marlborough-street Police-court. The mother was produced, and her statement was to the effect that one evening in July, 1864, she took her daughter into a public-house where the prisoners were. She had two or three glasses of beer with them, and they expressed a wish that the child belonged to them. She left the house for about a quarter of an hour, and on her return the prisoners and the child had gone. left the house for about a quarter of an hour, and on her return the priseners and the child had gone. She denied having given her consent to their taking possession of her daughter. In the course of the proceedings it was remarked that, while in her adopted home the little girl had been well fed and nicaly dressed, her good clothes had been taken away since her return to her father, and shabby attire substituted. The magistrate, who expressed his regret that the child had been discovered, said he sould not withhold the case from the notice of a higher court. He would, however, take the personal recognizances of the prisoners for their appearance at the sessions.

The Liverpool coroner held an inquest on Monday

The Liverpool coroner held an inquest on Monday on the body of a lad seven years old, whose parents occupy a respectable position. In a cupboard in his bedroom the father kept a bottle of brandy. The child got possession of it, and drank so much that he was found insensible, and died shortly afterwards.

was found insensible, and died shortly afterwards.

The wife of a man named Ezra Neane was found about midnight on Saturday lying helpless and insensible on the pavement outside the house where they lived, in Gill-street, Limehouse. A neighbour living nearly opposite states that she saw the man Neane fling the poor woman out of the winder feane fling the poor woman out of the window, or other force her out; that when she clung with desperate tenacity to the window-sill and hung on by her hands, her assailant wrenched her hands loose one by one and threw her backwards on to the flags some thirty feet below. The woman was at once taken up and carried to a surgeon's, who pronounced her to be dead from the effects of the fall. The hus-band was forthwith arrested and taken to the Limehouse station, where he was charged with causing the death of his wife.

A shepherd named Bragg, fifty years of age, was engaged on Pitt Farm, near Barnstaple, on Friday, when he was observed to fall suddenly on his face. He was picked up dead. A surgeon said there was no doubt death was caused by sunstroke.

# Miscellaneous Rews.

The Welsh are now holding their annual festival at Ruthin. The very hot weather of the present summer seems to have affected the attendance, for the number who witnessed the opening ceremony was by no means so large as it has been in former years. The sittings will be continued during the week under the presidency of Sir Watkin Wynn.

THE WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE MION.—This society has secured the services of the UNION.—This society has secured the services of the Rev. H. Solly as their "travelling secretary," with the view of promoting the success of the movement throughout the provinces. The council of the society hope that by this measure the prosperity of many hope that by this measure the prosperity of many existing institutions may be secured, and the establishment of many new institutions may be effected in places. in places where none as yet exist.

SUBURBAN TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT EASTERN LINE. —Speaking from the chair at the Great Eastern half-yearly meeting on Friday, the Marquis of Salisbury said,—"The company had not increased its suburban fares to any great extent, the directors believing that residential traffic ought not to be interfered with."

THE CREDIT FONCIER.—A stormy meeting of the disappointed bendholders of the Credit Foncier was held on Tuesday, to endeavour to answer the question what they had better do in the unlucky position in which they are placed. A motion to appoint a committee of investigation independent of the directors and free from their influence was lost, and a resolution appointing a committee to consult with the directors as to the best way of getting the company out of its difficulties was carried.

AN EXAMPLE TO LANDLORDS .- It is gratifying to learn from a correspondent that the tenants on the estates belonging to the late Lord Maynard, in this county, are held to be at liberty to use their electoral rights according to their own convictions and senti-ments. The Duke of Somerset's agents have intimated to his Grace's tenantry that their landlord desires them to exercise their own judgment as they may think best with regard to their votes. These are honourable examples of fair dealing, which we commend to the notice and imitation of the noblemen and other landlords of this county. — Leicester

THE BROKEN ATLANTIC CABLE.—Sir R. A. Glass writes to say that the electricians report the recent break in the 1866 cable as being quite close to the spot at which it was broken in the month of July last year, being a distance of eighty-eight miles from Heart's Content. The stoppage of communication is so complete as to lead the electricians to the content of the stoppage of the content of th clusion that the grounding of an iceberg was the cause of the injury. The steamer Hawk, Captain Halpin, has been ordered by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to proceed forthwith to repair the damage. In the meantime the cable of 1865 is fully equal to the transmission of all messages between the two continents.

A VERDICT BY LOTTERY.—A memorial, signed by the Mayor and about 100 of the most respectable inhabitants of Cardiff, has been forwarded to Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, praying that the verdict of the jury may be set aside in the case of John Richards, who was found guilty of the man-slaughter of John Butler, on the 1st of May last, in Caroline-street, Cardiff, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The jury, it is admitted, cast lots to decide whether a verdict of guilty or not guilty should be returned. After the verdict had een returned six of the lottery papers were found on hich the words "Not Guilty" had been written, which the words "Not Guilty" had been written, thus showing that at least one-half of the jury were against the conviction.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE is about to undergo trial in this town, in connection with local manufactures. Last week, Mr. Podd, of Bath-lane, bought Messrs. Brewin and Whetstone's Friars factory, engines, boilers, and fixed machinery, with the intention of carrying out a plan he commenced last year, namely, giving all his workpeople a share of profits above a certain percentage for capital; allowing them and others to take shares in addition, as a limited or unlimited liability company, on the system already in operation at Middlesborough, in the iron trade. The premises stand on 4,500 yards of ground, and will admit of extension; so that, if thought advisable, a carpet manufacture could be tried, or shoe and india-rubber trades, on the same principle, that is, after allowing 10 per cent. for paidup capital, dividing half the profits among work-people and capitalists.—Leicester Chronicle.

MORALITY IN WALES.—At the Merionethshire Assizes, held last week, there was not a single prisoner for trial, and the cause list in Nisi Prius Court was also a blank. The judge (Lord Chief Justice Bovill), we are told, "heartily congratulated the grand jury upon the high state of morality in the county, as evinced by the calendar, and remarked that it was the first time in his judicial experience that a maiden assizes had been brought under his notice." If, however, his lordship continues to go the Welsh circuit he will find that a maiden assize is not an unfrequent occurrence. Again, at the Montthe previous week, the same learned judge had occasion to "congratulate the grand jury on the state of the country." calendar was an exceedingly light one, and there was no offence of a serious character." Ought not facts like these to weigh with us in judging of Wales? Do they not show us that our notions of Wales cannot be exactly true? We feel sure that if England at all resembled Wales in the number of her criminals and the extent of her criminal business at sessions and assizes, we should hear of the low state of crime as one of the glories of the land. Perhaps it is rather too much to expect Englishmen to see that what would then be the praise of England is already the praise of the vilified Welsh.—Shrewsbury Free Press.

THE NEW KING'S-CROSS MARKET Was formally opened on Friday evening, and general business commences there to-day. The new building is said to be admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. A banquet seemed to have been the principal feature of the inaugural ceremony. Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., presided. The gentlemen present numbered nearly four hundred. The market is situated between the Great Northern terminus and the new one of the Midland Railway, and is in-tended to supply the north-western district. It occupies an acre and a half of ground. The light is admitted through windows in the roof, all of which are contrived so as to have a northern aspect, and thus, while there will be no complaint of darkness, the market will always be cool and well-ventilated.

The retail stalls have each a frontage of ten feet and a depth of fourteen, and are provided with locked cases and presses. These stalls are let to tenants at a weekly rental of fourteen shillings each, tenants at a weekly rental of fourteen shillings each, there being no extras except for gas. The term "stalls" scarcely conveys an idea of these holdings. They are, in fact, each a little shop, which every holder is at liberty to decorate or fit up as he likes, and when he leaves it closes it in with its wooden gates at night. After a certain time of night the whole market will be shut, and night watchmen left in charge of all the premises. Behind the fishin charge of all the premises. Behind the fish-mongers' shops are ice cellars, and above them are ranges of offices where those who choose may carry on their bookkeeping, or keep their clerks. To sum on their bookkeeping, or keep their cierks. To sum up there are conveniences for boiling shell-fish, which with all other fish pass the market from the North on their way to Billingsgate, and there is an ample supply of water. The whole structure has cost 41,000L, and is let already at an annual rental

of about 5,500%. THE PEACE SOCIETY AND THE WAR IN PARAGUAY -A correspondence between the Peace Society and Lord Stanley with reference to the war on the River Plate has been published. The former, after point-ing out that the war, which has now lasted for more than three years, has inflicted and is inflicting fear-

ful sufferings on the people of the countries engaged in it, as well as disastrously influencing the prospects of liberty, commerce, and civilisation, submitted to his lordship whether it might not be expedient to offer the mediation of the British Government, either alone or in conjunction with some other Power, with the view to bring this desolating conflict to an end. Lord Stanley replied by enclosing a copy of the papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject. From these papers it appears that on the subject. From these papers it appears that on the 25th of March, in answer to a communication from Senor Benitez, the Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires in England, suggesting mediation, Lord Stanley stated that her Majesty's Government would not be unwilling to employ their good offices, if application were made by both contending parties. The substance of this despatch was subsequently communicated to Senor Elizalde, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Agentine Confederation of Foreign Affairs the Argentine Confederation, at Buenos Ayres. The result was not successful, and on the 7th July, Lord Stanley wrote that her Majesty's Government had at present no inducement to interpose, as there seemed little likelihood that any tender of intervention would be sincerely accepted by both or either of the belligerents.

EMIGRATION FROM THE EAST-END .- On Friday, the East-end Emigration Relief Fund sent out to Canada a further batch of fifty-eight emigrants, making a total of 860 since the commencement of operations. Those thus sent out are the last party for this year, and passages were secured for them in the screw-steamer St. Lawrence, Captain James. The hour appointed for the muster of the emigrants was noon, and at about that hour the large shed abreast of the good ship St. Lawrence was filled with a heterogeneous assemblage, speedily in a state of most admired confusion. Men, women, and children, bags, boxes, bedding, pots, pans, and pails, were scattered over the shed, and it looked as if some hours' work would be needed to reduce the mass to a condition approaching to order. However, by dint of perseverance, it was accomplished. Up came a man who answered to a name on the list. He, his wife, and his seven children, including a baby in arms, were duly counted, examined by the doctor, and sent on board, armed with the proper ticket. Then came a decent-lookwith the proper ticket. Then came a decent-looking young mechanic and his wife, looking well
able to push their way in the New World; then a
man with his wife and five children,—and so on,
till at length the whole party were sent on board
to find their berths—already ticketed, and ready
for them. Here by degrees they took their places; and the St. Lawrence, having also taken on board seventy emigrants sent out by a committee in the West-end, consisting of Lady Ducie, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, and others, steamed slowly out of dock, attended in her progress by a crowd on shore, consisting of the friends of the emigrants. Besides the 860 who have been sent across the Atlantic, the committee have sent about 1,000 persons to different om, where work themselves, or where the committee had been enabled to obtain work for them.

THE ALLEGED MIRACULOUS CURES .- In our last number we gave some account of the wonderful cures said to have been effected by the Rev. F. R. Young, a Unitarian minister of Swindon, by prayer. In a publication called *Daybreak*, Mr. Young gives an account of a cure for neuralgia in the head, performed on himself at Newport, Rhode Island (U.S.), by Dr. J. A. Newton, the success of which led him to try his own hand at the work. The instant he saw the doctor, he says, "I was convinced that the errand upon which I had come would be fulfilled. I was about to give him the history in detail of my affliction when he stopped me by saying that after I had been cured he would be very glad to listen to anything I might wish to say, but that the cure itself was the first matter to be attended to." Dr. Newton poured some hot water on his head and commanded the disease to depart in the name of God, and at once Mr. Young felt healed and has remained well ever since. He adds the following particulars of Dr. Newton's system and works :-

He has cured almost every form of disease, and removed almost every kind of suffering. He tells me that he has cured something like a quarter of a million people, and that he could cure as many more if they had the needed faith. On the very morning when my own cure was effected, I witnessed his cure of a poor paralytic who, for three years, had been unable to walk without the aid of crutches, and even then only in a

partial degree. This woman was brought by her parents to Newport, and in less than five minutes from the time when she came under Dr. Newton's hands, she got up from the couch on which she had been laid, and walked away up the street and back again, a full mile, and afterwards walked and ran and jumped and danced, as so many signs that her cure was a complete one. I also saw him cure a young man who had a withered hand. Indeed, I might have seen day by day, and almost hour by hour, examples of this healing power had I chosen to have done so. Every now and again there are trains from Boston and Providence freighted with the lame, the halt, the blind, and the diseased, sometimes to the number of 500 or 600. These come to Newport, and a large majority of them are sent away perfectly cured. In one part of Dr. Newton's house there is a room of considerable size, full of crutches, sticks, spectacles, eye-shades, bandages, and other memorials of disease and sickness which have been left behind by patients as so many signs and trophies of their cure. their cure.

University College School.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils who had proved successful in the midsummer examination of this school took the midsummer examination of this school took place on Thursday in what is called the Botanical Theatre, attached to the Loadon University, Gowerstreet. The proceedings attracted a numerous attendance of the parents and friends of the "college boys." Dr. J. Storrar presided, and distributed the prizes. The subjects in which examinations had been conducted comprised Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, German, English; Grecian, Roman, and English history; geography, elementary astronomy, social science, mathematics, experimental physics, chemistry, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing and drawing. The number of prizes awarded on this drawing. The number of prizes awarded on this occasion considerably exceeded a hundred, and consisted, with two exceptions, of books, elegantly bound. The exceptions were a pair of handsome fencing foils and a cricket bat, the former prize having been awarded to Feist for his skill in fencing, while the latter had been awarded to Lawrence for proficiency in gymnastics. The first prize for Greek and Latin was gained by Lynch, and that for German by E. H. Lazarus. The prize for the best English essay was awarded to D. Jones, and G. P. Hos gained that awarded for the best essay in French. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes the pupils were addressed by the chairman, who, referring to the great breadth of the studies pursued in this school, expressed his satisfaction at finding that at the University College ancient and modern learning were united with each other. He also impressed upon the parents of the boys the importance of con-tinuing their education for a longer period than it was generally the habit of parents to do. He was speaking the mind of a considerable number of accomplished and wise men when he said that there was nothing so much calculated to promote advancement in after life, whether in professions or business, than the perseverance in a course of general education beyond the usual period at which boys were removed from school. In his own profession, for instance, it had been found that the great obstacle to an effective medical education was the deficient general education of the young men who came into the profession; and the Medical Council had in consequence established regulations to prevent young men coming into the profession until they were seventeen or eighteen years of age; and before they were permitted to study medicine they must have passed an examination in general knowledge. He concluded by wishing them all happy holidays. The proceedings then terminated.

# Gleanings.

In the late session 130 public acts were passed, against 146 in the preceding session.

Mr. Pigott, of the *Irishman* newspaper, was released

from prison on Saturday.

Lambs have been selling for 10s. each and sheep for 20s. each in the south of England, the farmers having no keep for them.

It is expected that the new part of the Midland line from London to Bedford will be opened for through traffic in September.

d 1,100 wom aholders in the township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock have sent in claims to be placed on the list of voters for the city of Manchester.

The authorities of Manchester have again enjoined economy in the use of water during the drought, and have taken further steps to limit the supply to the consumers "for trading purposes."

The "long vacation" at common law commenced

on Monday. It will end on the 24th of October, One of the learned judges will attend on stated days

Mr. Edgar Bowring, being pressed by the electors of Exeter for his opinion as to Eyre and his persecutors, answered, "In this hot weather I am all for Air."

A local association has been formed in Manchester to promote Mr. Akroyd's movement for taking the licensing of beerhouses out of the hands of the Inland Revenue officials and transferring it to the magistracy.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG .- Jerrold said to an ardent young gentleman, who burned with a desire to see himself in print, "Be advised by me, young man; don't take down the shutters before there is some-thing in the window."

A dissipated and unmannerly nobleman, presuming upon his "nobility," once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat opposite to him at dinner, what was the difference between Scott and sot. "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

The money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by sundry persons for conscience' sake in the financial year 1867-68 amounted to 4,6881. In the preceding year repentance produced a larger sum, 5.0871.

Parents neglecting their children are now liable to six months' imprisonment, and a husband not maintaining his wife can now be sent to prison by two justices. The demand for a poor-rate may be made on the premises, although the parties do not reside on

on the premises, although the parties do not reside on the premises or in the parish.

The Islington Gasette reports that at a recent petty sessions at Islington seventy-three persons were fined for having in their possession false weights and measures. The fines varied in amount from 5s. to 3l. 5s., and reached a total of 54l. 9s., exclusive of

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—On Friday a piece of iron ore was dug out of the bottom of the shaft, which is 74ft. deep, at Mr. Brown's iron mine near Brixham, Devon, and on breaking it there crept out a lizard, six inches long, the belly yellow and the back of a brownish colour.

brownish colour.

WATCHGUARDS.—Watches may be easily protected against sudden assault by adopting the following plan:—Let a small ring be firmly sewn inside the waistcoat pocket, and the lower end of the guardchain passed through it before being attached to the watch. Whatever may happen to the chain, the watch will remain safely in the pocket of the

owner.

Shutting him up.—A jovial artist was painting some divine, who felt it incumbent upon him to give the painter a moral lesson during one of his sittings. Somewhat in awe of the artist, he began rather nervously; but as the knight of the brush painted away without any sign of annoyance, he gathered courage as he proceeded, and finally administered a pretty good sermon. He paused for a reply, and confessed afterwards that he never felt so insignificant in his life as when the artist, with the urbane but registive authority of his profession, merely said. but positive authority of his profession, merely said, "Turn your head a little to the right, and shut your

THE DROUGHT OF 1818.—A working gardener of very superior intelligence, who has been in the habit of taking notes of the weather for years past, gives the following account of the extraordinary drought during the summer of 1818:—"On the 7th drought during the summer of 1818:—"On the 7th and 8th of May, 1818, there was a perfect deluge of rain, which lasted without stopping for thirty-six hours. I was then living in Hendon parish, and some houses in the neighbourhood lying low were flooded, and the inhabitants got out of the upper storey in boats. From the 8th of May till the 6th of August we had paither a drop of rain nor den storey in boats. From the 8th of May till the 6th of August we had neither a drop of rain nor dew. All through May we had bright suns and frosty mornings; June and July were burning hot. The cracks in the ground were so deep and wide that it was almost dangerous to walk about. Everything was burnt up, sheep and all kinds of cattle were starving, and we used to drive them four or five miles to drive. The wheat hervest was magnificent. miles to drink. The wheat harvest was magnificent, and it was all in in July. On the 6th of August we had a slight shower, and a few more during the same month. On the 4th of September it set in wet. The following winter was very mild. We had The following winter was very mild. We had neither ice nor snow the whole winter through. The winds were very similar to what we have had this year, mostly from the east, and at times chopping all round the compass in one day. My thermometer never rose higher than 87 deg. in the shade in 1818, but this year it has been twice 91 deg. in the shade."

APHORISMS FOR BATHERS.—The committee of the Royal Humane Society have issued the following rules for the guidance of bathers. They were framed by Dr. Christian and Dr. Sieveking. The Lancet says these rules, which are sensible and practical, cannot be too extensively known:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water. Leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, APHORISMS FOR BATHERS .- The committee of the after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those that are weak, had better bathe three hours after a meal. The best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

ELECTRICAL NOVBLTIES.—Perhaps, after all, the most curious application of the electric light was that attempted lately at one of the Parisian theatres. The actors were decked with glittering crowns, and to add to their brilliancy they were so made that a chaplet of electric sparks encircled the wearers' head; the necessary current being supplied and led to the coronet from a concealed battery. But the "sensation," pleasing enough doubtless to spectators, painfully verified the truth of the Shakespearian maxim touching the uneasiness of the head that wears a crown, for one of the performers was grievously injured by the passage of the current through his or her head instead of through the star-spangled ornament. Not quite so striking, but still curious, are the electrical jewels made by MM. Trouvet and Cadet-Picard. These consist chiefly of scarf-pins and brooches, representing heads of men and animals which roll their eyes and work their jaws, ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES .- Perhaps, after all, the

Some are in the shape of tiny soldiers which beat drums, rabbits that play on tambours, and birds that flap their wings and fan their tails. They are worked by tiny electro-magnets concealed within them, and connected by fine wires with little batteries carried in the pocket or elsewhere about the dress. Fashionable Paris was charmed with these trifles for a season; doubtless they are forgotten by this time. Electricity is an agent peculiarly suited to French ideas, and it has been turned to more droll uses by that people than by all the rest of the nations of the world put together. When rifles were the talk of the Governments of Europe a few months ago, the Emperor was shown one to be fired by electricity; the stock of the gun enclosed a battery, from whence wires passed to the breech and into connection with a platinum wire passing through the cartridge. The pull of the trigger closed the electric circuit, and in an instant the platinum wire becamered hot and ignited the powder. The cartridge carried no fulminate, so it was a very safe one. The Emperor, it was said, greatly admired the gun; he preferred to adopt the Chassepot, however.—Cassell's Hagasine for August.

# Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

PARKINSON.—August 1, at Sydney Villa, Windmill-mod, Croydon, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Parkinson, of a daughter.

CHAMPNESS.—August 7, at Wem, Salop, the wife of the Rev. W. Champness, of a daughter.

MONK.—August 10, at Newton House, Farquhar-road, Upper Norwood, S., Mrs. Frederick William Monk, of a son.

BURN.—August 12, at the Terrace, Epsom, Surrey, the wife of Mr. Robert Burn, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MERCER—REAGEWELL.—Inly 20, at the Congressional

of Mr. Robert Burn, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MERCER—BRACEWELL.—July 30. at the Congregational chapel, Horton. in Graven, by the Rev. B. Wiltinson, John Mercer, Esq., of Clitherce, to Ellen Metcalf, third daughter of William Bracewell, Esq., of Barnoldswick. This being the first marriage in the chapel the bride and bridegroom were presented with a handsome family Bible

HADFIELD—CLOWES.—July 31. at Holloway, by the father and family of the bride, at the family altar, after a civil registration, John Haddeld, to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Francis Clowes, late classical tutor of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire.

DAVISON—DAVEN 88.—August 1, at Park Chapel, Hornsey by the Rev. Mark Wilks. John Robertson, third son p Robert Davison, Esq., C.E., of Tufnell-park-road, to Alice Matilds, fourth surviving daughter of the late Amedee Davenes, Esq., of Crouch end.

SLATER—CHICK.—August 4, at the Congregational church. Ealing, W., by the Rev. J. Keed, Mr. W. H. Slater, of London, to Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Chick, Esq., of the Brisre, Hanwell, Middleser.

GRAHAM—JONES.—August 4, at the Tabernacle Chapel Newport, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. P. W. Darnton, B.A., William Benjamin, eldest son of W. Graham, Esq., ex. Mayor of Newport), to Leah, daughter of the late Mf. Thomas Jones, of Ownbran. No cards.

HOPWOOD—FOSTER.—August 4, at the Baptist chapel, March, by the Rev. J. C. Jones, of Spalding, the Rev. Jesse Hopwood, of Lutterworth, to Emma, second daughter of the late Michael Joseph Foster, Esq., of Whittlestord, Cams. No cards.

FORSHAW—MARSDEN.—August 4, at the Congregational

of the late Michael Joseph Foster, Beq., of Whittlestord, Cams. No cards.

FORSHAW—MARSDEN.—August 4, at the Congregational chapel, Bowdon, by the Rev. C. Aylard, Robert, third son of William Forshaw, Req., of Ormskirk, to Emma, third daughter of Samuel Marsden, Esq., of Bowdon.

NEWSUM—CANTER.—August 4, at the Independent chapel, Regent-street, Barnsley, Edward, son of Mr. H. Newsum of Clifton Villa. Rotherham, to Martha Anne, enty daughter of Mr. Joseph Canter, Manor House, Barnsley.

ASQUITH—MAGSON.—August 4, at the Baptist chapel Pellon-lane, Halifax, by the Rev. T. Michael, Mr. Joseph Asquith, to Lavinia, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Magoon Halifax.

HANSON—SANDERSON.—August 5, at the Baptist chapel Rawden, by the Rev. R. Holmes, the Rev. John Hanson of Huddersfield, to Miss Margaret Sanderson, of Henshaw Yesdon.

ROWLING—LEANING.—August 5, at the Upper Indepen

Yeadon.
BOWLING—LEANING.—August 5, at the Upper Independent chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. M. Mines, Mr. Joseph Oddy Bowling, to Miss Leaning, both of Heckmond-

wike.

COOKE—ROYLE.—August 6, at Zion Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Guyther, the Rev. Alfred Cooke, of Sedgaley, Staffordshire, to Harristte, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Royle, of Manchester.

BROWN—BARLOW.—August 6, at the Wesleyan chapel, Sale Moor, by the Rev. J. V. B. Shrewsbury, Mr. Joseph Brown, of West Gorton, to Alice Kelsall, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Barlow, of Sale Moor.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

FIDEL.—July 39, in London, Mr. Edward Reynold's Fidel (only surviving son of Mr. James Fidel, of Bourton-out-the-Water), in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

WHEELES.—August 3, Amy Matilda Phillippe, the beloved wife of John Cornelius Wheeler, Esq., of Fitsolarence House. Southsea, youngest daughter of the late John Dawson Lowden, Esq., of Leinster-gardens. Hyde Park and Thames Ditton, Surrey, and tenderly loved sister of the Rev. G. Rouse Lowden, F. R. G. S., of Hanwell.

EDMONDS.—August 4, at Wood-green, Middlesex, Cyrus R. Edmonds, Esq., in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

BHEET.—August 6, Elisa, the beloved wife of E. H. Gordon Burns Sheet, aged fifty-three years.

BOBINSON.—August 7, Alfred Wilkinson Robinson, son of John Joseph Robinson, Northfleet and Cornhill, aged five weeks.

# BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gasette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. \$2 for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 5.

Notes issued .... £35,218,865 Government Debt £11,015,100 Other Securities .. 3,984,900 Gold Com & Bullion 20,218,865 435, 218, 865

£35,218,865

Proprietors'Capital \$14,553,000 | Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity) £14,790,3(3 | Other Deposits ... 20,667,439 | Other Day and other Bills ... | 551,292 | Gold & Silver Coin 1,155,124

£42,491,298 August 6, 1868,

£42,491,299 GEORGE FORBES, Chief Cashier.

# Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 10.

CORN EXCHANGE, Lowdow, Monday, Aug. 10.

We had a fair supply of English wheat up for this morning's market, nearly all the samples being of the new crop. Our millers still hold off, in expectation of lower prices; but ultimately the bulk of the supply was cleared off, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. from this day week. Foreign wheat is a slow, dragging trade, to necessitous buyers, at about 2s per qr. reduction. Barley a quiet trade. Beans and peas unaltered. There is a good arrival of cats, being mostly from Russian ports. This description must be written rather cheaper than Monday last, while good stout feeding-cats, which are very scarce, meet with a fair retail sale at fully late rates.

	UAN	mr.	ENIONO.		
one ma exactly	Per	Qr. 1	dyself lesson compl	Per (	Qr.
WHEAT-			18814800 (200) (30)		8.
Hesex and Kent,		13	PEAS-		100 B
red, old	56 to	60	Grey	48 to	45
Ditto new	58	60	Maple	46	48
White, old	58	63	White	48	47
THE DESCRIPTION OF STREET STREET, SANSAGE STRE	6)	64	Boilers	43	47
,, new				41	46
Foreign red	68	64	Foreign, white	**	20
" white	61	66	White Torons and the	40	42
BARLEY-			RYE	40	23
English malting	84	85			
· Chevalier	38	44	OATS-		
Distilling		40	English feed	26	83
Foreign	85	40	potatoe	30	85
aotera	90	-	Bootch feed	_	_
MALT-				_	_
Pale	-	-	Irish black	23	26
Chevalier	_	_	, white	28	26
Brown	84	68	Foreign feed	23	28
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	Call Co.		Sotetän reed		20
BRANG-					
Ticks	41	46	FLOUR-		43
Harrow	45	48	Town made	50	54
Small	-	_	Country Marks	44	46
Egyptian	44	45	Norfolk & Suffolk	42	44

BREAD. — LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8jd. to 9jd.; house-hold ditto, 7d. to 8d.

#### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

METEOPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

London, Monday, Aug. 10.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,862 head. At the corresponding period in 1867 we received \$,174; in 1868, 18,600; in 1868, 18,602; and in 1863, 14,015 head. There was about an average supply of foreign stock on sale here to-day, in but middling condition. Really prime animals sold at fally last week's prices; but inferior stock was very dull, and rather cheaper. Owing to the continued scarcity of pasture-food in all parts of the country rather large numbers of English beasts came fresh to hand this morning; whilst the quality of most breeds was very middling. Frime Scots, Devons, Herefords, and Shorthorns were readily disposed of at very full prices; but inferior stock moved off heavily, at late rates. The top figure was 5s. 3d, per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 3,800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; from Scotland, 110 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 70 cxen, &c. The show of sheep was rather limited; but most of them were in very middling condition. The best downs and half-breds moved off freely, at full quotations, viz., from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs. Inferior sheep were very dull, at barely stationary prices. Lambs—the supply of which was scarce—sold heavily, at 2d. per 8lbs. more money. The quotations ranged from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. There was only a moderate sale for calves, at late rates. The numbers on offer were tolerably good. The few pigs in the pens were quite neglected.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

# Per 8lbs, to sink the Offal.

TAKEN TENEDER OF SELECTION	4.	. d.	e. d. e.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts 8	0 to !	9	Prime Southdown 4 10 to 5	0
Becond quality . 3	4 1	8	Lamba 4 6 5	8
			Lge. coarse calves 3 6 4	4
Prime Boots, &c 5				10
Coarse inf. sheep 3	2 8	8		8
Become quality 8	10	2	Neatam. porkers. 3 10 4	2

Suckling calves, 22s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 26s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 10. Prime beef and mutton are in steady request, on higher terms. Otherwise, the demand is inactive at late rates.

# Per 8lbs, by the carcase,

singular med To us		d	d.	The state of the		d.	a. d.
Inferior beef .	. 3	10 to 3	2	Inf. mutton .	. 8	0	8 4
Middling ditto	. 8	4 8	8	Middling ditto	. 8	6	8 8
Prime large do.	. 3	10 4	0	Prime ditto .	. 8	10	4 6
				Veal			4 4
				Lamb			4 4
Small pork .			4	THE RESERVE AS A		1000	300

Small polk . . . 3 10

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, London, Saturday, Aug.

8. Some falling off has been experienced this week in regard to market-garden produce, good vegetables being somewhat soarce, and some descriptions of fruit being nearly over, such as gooseberries and cherries. Two fresh cargoes of West Indian place have been put up for sale in good condition, prices for them ranging between 2s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. each. Kent filberts are coming in very good condition. Potatoes run small in size, but they are as yet free from disease. Piowers chiefly consist of orchids, pelargoniums, fuchsias, misnonette, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Aug. 10.—The advance of last week has been well supported by the trade, and for the finer sorts of hops a further rise of 5s to 6s. has has been realised. About 80 packets of the new growth have been brought to market, a portion of which have been sold at 7£ to £8 sa. per cwt. The accounts from the plantations how no improvement: a large portion of Kent having now gone into blight past recovery. Continental advices represent searcely any alteration in the past weak. American reports to the 25th ult. are somewhat less favourable, the hoplouse having made its appearance in many of the grounds. Mid and East Kent, 4l. 15s., 5l. 12s., to 6l. 10s.; Weald of Kenta, 4i. 4s., 5l., to 5l. 5s.; Sussex, 4l., 10s. 4l. 15s., to 5l.; Farnham and country, 4l. 15s., 5l. 5s., to 5l. 12s.; Yearlings 3l. 5s., 3l. 10s. to 4l.; Bavarians, 8l 3l. 1s. to 5l. 15s.; Belgians, 3l. 5s. to 5l. 15s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,792 firkins butter, and 2,996 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 20,873 casks, &c., butter, and 2,191 bales bacon. Early in the week the butter market was very excited, and prices advanced 8s. to 10s. per cwt., but rain having fallen it checked the disposition to purchase, and in some cases prices declined about 2s. per cwt. Best Dutch 132s. to 134s. per cwt. The supplies of bacon not being equal to the demand prices advanced is to 4s. per cwt. on Irish, and 2s. per cwt. on Hamburg. Lard advanced 6s. to 8s. per cwt.

POTATOES. — Borough and Spiralfields, Monday Aug. 10.—Full average supplies of potatoes are on sale at these markets. On the whole, the trade has ruled quiet, at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 232 cases, 449 sacks Boulogne, 5,139 sacks, 1,416 baskets 5,269 bags 14 casks Dunkirk, 37 tons Le Vivier, 351 packages

83 tons Barfleur, 1,665 baskets Rotterdam, 27 bags Hamburg, 125 bags Ostend, 33 tons Cherbourg, 424 bags 500 baskets Antwarp, 23 tons St. Malo, 40 sacks Havre, and 100 tons from Jersey. English Shaws 6s. to 7s. per owt, Regents 6s. to 9s. ditto, Jersey 5s. to 6s. ditto, and French 5s. to 6s. ditto.

SEED, Monday, Aug. 10.—Red cloverseed was held at full prices, fine qualities meeting a moderate sale, White qualities were very high. New trefoil was rather dearer. New trefoil um has met a good demand since the rains of last Wednesday, and prices are much higher. Fine English rapeseed met an improved demand at rather higher rates. Maize was saleable on former terms.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 10—We have no change to notice in the market for English wool. The demand orntinues very languid. Attention is now principally directed to the approaching public sales of colonial produce, at which over 200,000 bales will be offered. The market is consequently likely to continue dull.

OIL, Monday, August 10—Linseed Oil has been in improved request at steady rates. Rape has commanded more attention. In cocce-nut oil business has been on a limited scale, but there has been a healthy demand for clive and palm oils. Petroleum and turpentine have changed hands to a fair extent.

TALLOW, Monday, August 10.—There is a fair average business doing in tallow to-day, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 44s. 6d. per cwt.

COAL, Monday, August 10.—Market without alteration from last day's rates. Wallsend Hettons 19s., Haswell 19s., Lambtons 18s. 6d., Bradylls Hettons 17s. 6d., Hetton Lyons 16s., Russell Hettons 16s. 9d., New Belmont 16s. 6d., Original Hartlepool 19s., Kelloe 17s. 9d., Heugh Hall 17s. 9d., Eden Main 16s. 6d., Hartleys 16s. 3d., Elliotts 17s. Ships fresh arrived, 36; ships left from last day, 14; ships at ses. 35.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Unusually hot weather in the summ Holloway's Pills.—Unusually hot weather in the summer months is often productive of unpleasant consequences to many. The liver, the stomach, and bowels in such cases are, more or less, seriously affected; so that the natives of England are, at certain seasons, liable to some of the disorders which range in warm climates. People cannot have a more powerful curative than Holloway's justly-celebrated Pills. They cool and purify the blood and render the system less liable to any sort of irregularity; or, when disease is present, they abate its force, and at last totally destroy it. Dysentery, billoueness, soldity of the stomach, sick headache, and debility soon disappear before a course of these admirable Pills.—[Advt.]

# Adbertisements.

A BOLITION of COMPULSORY CHURCH-RATES.

At a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held August 7th, 1868, it was

"That this Committee records with more than ordinary gratification the passing, on the 31st of July last, of the Bill for the Abolition of Compulsory Church-rates, regarding it, not only as a satisfactory termination of a severe and protracted struggle, but as an important step towards the realisation of one of the fundamental objects of the Society, viz., 'the discontinuance of compulsory exactions for religious purposes.'"

"It recognises with pleasure the frankness and courtesy dis-played by the authors of the Bill, in endeavouring to render it an acceptable as well as an effective measure, and the readi-ness with which their efforts have been seconded in both Houses of the Legislature.";

ness with which their efforts have been seconded in both Houses of the Legislature.":

"On behalf of the opponents of Church-rates, it desires to express a deep sense of obligation to J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., for his valuable assistance in promoting a settlement of the question, and also recalls with grati-ude the services rendered by Sir William Clay, Bart, Sir John Trelawny, Bart., and others, who, in past sessions of Parliament, ably and perseveringly laboured in the pursuit of that object."

"While saknowledging the value, and rejoicing at the success, of the Parliamentary proceedings which have resulted in the abolition of compulsory Church-rates, the Committee feels bound to express the belief that that success is primarily due to the patient and self-sacrificing exertions of those who, during the last thirty-five years, by resolute resistance in the parish vestries, and by subjecting themselves to distraint, to prosecution, and to imprisonment, have practically abolished Church-rates, or the compulsory collection of rates, in numerous parishes, and have at length induced the Legislature to put an end to the unrighteous system of compulsion throughout the kingdom."

"In directing that steps be taken for giving wide publicity to the provisions of the Compulsory Church-rates Abolition Bill—with a view to the full realisation of the intentions of the Legislature—the Committee expresses the hope that the spirit of conciliation which has marked its passage through Parliament will be also manifested in connection with the practical working of the measure, and that, as the result, the members of the Church of England will acquire such increased experience of the power and sufficiency of Christian willinghood, as a means of sustaining Christian agencies, as will encourage them to rely upon it unreservedly for the future maintenance and extension of their Church."

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.
J. OARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Serjeants' Inn. Flost-street.

# REGISTRATION of ELECTORS.

The friends of Religiou: Equality are reminded that if the names of persons entitled to vote for counties do not appear on the lists to be affixed to the doors of all churches and chapels during the first 14 days in August, they should send their claims to the Overseers on or before August 25th.

Claims for Lodger votes must also be made on or before the 25th August, and the same day is the last day for all borough claims and all county objections.

Forms of Claim, &c., with all necessary information, will be sent on application to the Secretary of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, 2, Berjeant's inn, Fleet-street, London.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The REGULATIONS relating to the EXAMINATION of MOMEN for Certificates of General and of special Proficiency, under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter, having been framed by the Senate, and approved by her Majesty's Government, may now be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University.

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WANTED, good GENERAL SERVANT, about thirty. A widow not objected to.

Apply, by letter, to S. A. K., 6, Trinity-square, Borough, S.E.

#### COUNTY REGISTRATION.

Liberals who have occupied lands or tenements of the rateable value of £12 and upwards, on and from July \$1st, 1867,
and who have paid all poor-rates due, in respect of such lands
or tenements, up to 5th January last, should examine List
No. 4 on the doors of the churches or chapels in the parishes
where their qualifications are situate. The law requires that
the List shall be affixed to such doors during the first fourteen
days in August. Any duly qualified Liberal who finds his
name omitted from List Ne. 4 should send in a claim to the
everseers on or before August 25th.
He should apply to the Liberal agent in his locality, or if
there be no such agent, to the undersigned, and upon furnishing particulars of qualification, a form will be sent to the
overseers free of charge.

THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS,
Secretary to the Liberal Registration Association.

Secretary to the Liberal Registration Association.
5, Queen-square, Westminster, S.W.,
August 1st, 1868.

#### CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, ST. ALBANS.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, ST. ALBANS.

MRS. JAMES COOPER having removed from Wanstead House, Cambridge, to St. Albans, proposes to receive into her family Two Young Ladies about fifteen years of age, to educate with her daughter.

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so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any object apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gasette.

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At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held on THUESDAY, the 6th August, 1968, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following REPORT for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1868, was read by the Secretary.

REPORT for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1868, was read by the Secretary.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Raq., M.P., in the chair.

The Directors, in submitting to the Proprietors the Balancesheet of the Bank for the half-year ending the 30th of June
last, have the pleasure to report that, after paying all charges,
and interest to customers, and making provision for bad and
doubtful debts, the Net Profits amount to 272,185 12s. cd.

This sum, added to 27,310 16s. 2d., brought forward from the
last account, produces a total of 279,976 8s. 3d.

They have declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent, with
a bonus of 2 per cent, for the half-year, free of Income-tax
(equal to 16 per cent, per annum), which will absorb 275,884
6s. 4d., and leave 44,092 3s. 4d. to be carried forward to Profit
and Loss New Account.

The dividend and bonus (together £1 12s. per share) will be
payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on and
after Monday, the 16th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET of the	LONDON	AD	1 00	UNTY B	AN	K-
Dr. To capital		4		tious.		
To instalments unpaid, not yet due	40,004			4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4 (4		
To reserve fund	500,000	0	0	<b>£</b> 959,996	0	0
To instalments unpaid, not yet due	40,004	0	0	459,996	0	0
To amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, &c.	12,004,477	5	5	त् उडाराज्याः श्रीप्रदू (क्षित्र) इंद्रानम् अस्य स्थ		
To liabilities on acceptances, covered by guarantees and accurities	1,676,317	9	11	i ingatina sa sa regar		
To profit and loss balance			-	18,680,794		4
brought from last account	7,810	16	•	SOITAT BOOK		
year, after making provi- sion for bad and doubtful debts	218,025	18	9	esta acres	ta j Se û	
and hyperiant whose handles to	A THE RESIDEN	1562.1	ACTOR	225,886	9	11
Or. By ceah on hand at Head-	CALLER Republican	HOR Hel	2	15,826,623	8	3
office and Branches, and with Bank of linguard By outh placed at call and	£1,618,501	1		L.I.	1	
at notice, covered by sem-	108, CLesia		10		e l'elle	
and the same and the same and	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	MAN	- 4	3,196,588	19	7

Investments, viz. :-By government and guaran-teed stocks ... ... 1,147,106 4 8 By other stocks and securi-ties ... 60,588 10 8 60,588 10 8 ... ... ... ... 1,907,644 15 4 By discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country ... ... ... 8,886,038 6 7
By liabilities of onstomers for drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra)... 1,676,817 9 11 10,562,855 16 6 By freshold premises in Lombard-street and
Nicholas-lane, freshold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and
fittings...

By interest paid to customers...

By salaries and all other expenses at headoffice and branches, including Income-tax
on profits and salaries 225,796 1 8 36,029 15 8 101,207 16 8 To interest paid to customers, as above ... 233,029 15 8
To expenses, as above ... ... 101,207 16 9
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account ... ... To dividend

To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year .
To bonus of 2 per cent.
To balance carried forward 11,622 8 10 56,913 4 0 18,971 1 4 4,092 8 4 £225,886 9 11 £7,810 16 2 218,025 18 9

By balance brought forward from last account By gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts... ...

£225,886 9 11

(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN,
R. H. SWAINE,
WHITBREAD TOMSON,
London and County Bank, July 30, 1868.
The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.

2. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

(Signed)

HUGH C. B. C. T. C

(Signed)
HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Chairman.
The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously—

8. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed)
W. CHAMPION JONES, Deputy-Chairman.
Extracted from the minutes.

(Signed)
F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

ONDON and COUNTY PANICLEO

ONDON and COUNTY BANKING NONCO And COUNTY BANKING
NONCO ROMPANY.

NOTICE 35 HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVI DEND on the
list of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent, for the
list of the Company, at the rate of 6 per cent, for the
list of the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21.

Lombard that, or at any of the Company's branch Banks, on
list of the Company's branch Banks, on
list of the Board,
W. McKEWAN, General Managor.

11. Low of treet, August 7, 1868.

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